PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,613—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
14th Octr.	ARABIA	7903	......	......
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	......	......
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	10000
25th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th "	MOOLTAN	10000	......	......
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th "	CHINA	7912	......	......
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	......	......
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th "	CHINA	7912	......	......
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 9th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY,

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. "
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	28th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	14th Oct. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	11th Nov. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 235.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 1st 1905.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Merton Hall	4331	Prowse	16th Sep	28th Sep	12th Oct	17th Oct
A	City of Vienna	4672	Morrison	30th "	13th Oct.	25th "	30th "
B	Aston Hall	3627	*M'Fee	10th Oct.	23rd "	6th Nov	13th Nov
A	City of Bombay	4548	Snow	19th "	31st "	13th "	18th "

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Litho printing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	16 Oct.	9 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	17 Oct.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thurs.	12 Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	13 Oct.	8 a.m.	Direct.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY, 17th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Koweit and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 12th Oct. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 13th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
10th October, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX,	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship on at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	20th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. "
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	5th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Zoich	6,316	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Oct. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice verse, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Oct. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage! English Subscription Rs. 16 per year including postage.

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VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO., The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, **BOMBAY.**

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12 "

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8-DAY.	RS. 45
30-HOUR.	RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO. LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK **PILSENER BEER.**
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied, Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
The BEST and CHEAPEST Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER. For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

EADE'S
GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,
THE CURE FOR
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM,

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours ; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

PREPARED ONLY BY
GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.
and sold everywhere in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD. BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
GOREY'S PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS !
THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.
ALSO
BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.
UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order TO
E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
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A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 10 for 20 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 4-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable. They can, to their surprise, find reduction in their size from 4 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other obstinate diseases of uterus are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. LEPROSY, Black and White, and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 10. DIABETES, and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 15 days, Rs 6-8.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 15 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood or pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

N. B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor. Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE PRINCE'S DOCK

THE "OTHELLO" MINSTRELS
Will give a
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, OCT, 11TH.
Commencing at 8-30 P. M.
ADMISSION FREE.
Collection in aid of INSTITUTE FUNDS.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim DIVIDEND at the Rate of 12 per cent per annum, is declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1905, and is payable on after the 26th day of October 1905, at the Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works, Opposite Victoria Docks, Frere Road, Bombay, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 11th day of October, 1905, on presentation of Share-Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 25th October, 1905, both days, inclusive.

D. LONGWORTH,
Secretary and Manager, for
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

Bombay, 11th October, 1905.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPALITY of AHMEDABAD is to RAISE a LOAN of Rs. 61,000 in the open Market on the Security of the Municipal Revenues for Drainage Works, the Rate of interest being 4 1/4 per cent per annum.

Forms of application and notices inviting Tenders can be had on application at the Municipal Office.

Tenders will be received till 10th November, 1905, 5 P. M. !!

KESHAVLAL, H.,
PRESIDENT, A. M.

9th October, 1905.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN FOR NERAL KHANDALA AND LONAVLA.

ON and from SATURDAY, the 14th October, 1905, and until further notice, a WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN for NERAL, KHANDALA and LONAVLA, will leave Victoria Terminus every SATURDAY, unless otherwise notified and also on and from MONDAY, the 16th October, 1905, and until further notice a RETURN WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Lonavla for Victoria Terminus every MONDAY unless otherwise notified. The Timings of these Trains will be as under :—

ON SATURDAYS. (Unless otherwise notified.) DOWN TRAIN. (Standard Time.)	H. M.	ON MONDAYS. (Unless otherwise notified.) UP TRAIN. (Standard Time)	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay ......Dep.	14-45	Lonavla ......Dep.	7-45
Neral ......Arr.	15-50	Khandala ......Arr.	7-52
Do. ......Dep.	15 56	Do. ......Dep	7 57
Khandala......Arr.	16 56	Neral ......Arr.	8-55
Do. ......Dep.	17- 1	Do. ......Dep.	9- 1
Lonavla ......Arr.	17- 8	Victoria Terminus, Bombay ......Arr.	10 6

These Express Trains will convey only First and Second Class Passengers and their servants, Third Class and Luggage between Bombay and Neral, Khandala and Lonavla at Ordinary Fares and Rates.

Intending Passengers should register their seats at the Victoria Terminus in due time.

The accommodation in the daily Poona Mail 15-0 P.M. Standard time from Bombay is limited, and inconvenience may be avoided if the Lonavla Express Trains are made use of on Saturdays.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th October, 1905.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ABDUR REHMAN HAJI, MAHMED ABDUR REHMAN and OOSMAN JOOSUB ABDUR REHMAN, have contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property situate at Bapu Khote Street or Jamli Mohella. All persons having any interest in or claim to the said property, whether by way of mortgage, lease, lien, gift, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make their claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No 53, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to the claims of which no notice shall have been received, and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the dwelling-house thereon situate at Bapu Khote Street, otherwise known as Jamli Mohollo without the Fort, admeasuring about 88 Square Yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 999, New No. 8188, Old Survey No. 3-1957 and New Survey No. 1216 and Municipal Ward No. 5918, Street Nos. 57-59, and bounded on the East by a sweeper passage, on the West by Bapu Khote Street aforesaid, on the North by the property of Essak Alli and on the South by the property of Abdool Baban.—Dated this 10th day of October, 1905.

SORABJI AND JEHANGIR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAINABAI, the widow of HAJI ALLARAKHIA, late of Bombay, Cutchee-Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

NOOR MAHOMED HAJI ALLARAKHIA, of Bombay, Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, the son of the said deceased residing at No. 282 Jackeria-Musjid without the Fort of Bombay, ... Petitioner,

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and five and in the fifth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 4th day of October, 1905.

Messrs. NANU & HORMASJEE, & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

ROYAL VISIT ILLUMINATION.

MORE than 50,000 Ratnagar Patent Globe Glasses of Various Colours to sell or let or hire in Stock for the occasion at moderate charges.

HAJI YUSUF GLASSWALA & SONS,
283, Bhaji Pala Lane,
Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 6th November, 1905, for the SUPPLY of MEDICAL STORES and DRUGS required for 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1906.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Company's Medical Officer at Hubli on payment of one Rupee per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Company's Medical Officer direct.

4. The tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Medical Stores."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent, S. M. Railway, on TUESDAY, the 7th November, 1905, at noon.

Agent's Office Dharwar, 2nd October, 1905.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad, Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle NEEL, Maeseyck, Belgium.

WANTED an EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for the Stationery and Book Department, a thorough knowledge of the business indispensable. Apply stating age, experience and salary required to the DEPOT MANAGER, Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE OF SALE.—ONE VICTORIA, nearly new, rubber Tyred, with brake and Monsoon fittings. Price Rs. 700. Apply to AMERICAN-MARATHI MISSION, Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum Road.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs.50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry.——WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in any, Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds and other Exportation Articles, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute Flour, Oil, and such other Mills. Have served for over 20 Twenty years, as Agent in charge, European Firms, Erected, and Dismantled Factories, Proficient to advise on new Stations, their improved Management, with other Industries and latest Machineries, Highest Testimonials. Address, "COTTON" care of "Bombay Gazette."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for montuly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1 0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PROFITABLE BARGAINS.—Come one! Come all!! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery Oilman's Stores, Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc., etc. Rogers and Gallet Co.'s best assorted 3 bottle cases of Perfumes of the Butter Fly, Dragon Fly, Miss Flirt, Bouquet Chrysanthene at special challenge prices. Do not therefore lose this special opportunity. Maneckjee Patel, 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Bengali's Girls' School, Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., at Rs 6-0-1 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home, Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glassgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co. Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers to ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhoea, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Tardeo, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms;—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 31 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denomination supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, Special terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 18, P. and O Terrace P. and O. Co. Dockyard, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, mahogany dining table, sideboard, dumbwaiter, suit of drawing room, sofas and chairs, cabinet, bedsteads, almiras, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawer, book cases, sweet-toned cottage piano, by Soundy & Co., Singapore cane furniture 2 microscopes, platedware by Elkington and others, rich glassware and crockeryware, books, brass fish acquarium made to order, silver-mother-o'-pearl, handle fruit knives and forks, large ice chest, aviary with birds, old Chinaware, Persian carpet, linoleum carpet, English made 8 day marble clock by Royal Exchange, London, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, choice garden plants, including Chinese dwarf plants etc. the property of the late J. JONES Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLI.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1905, at 1-30 p. m. by order of Sojpal Kaya Dharsey Lila and Teju Kaya, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Atmaram Jugonnath, Keroba Atmaram and Ravjee Atmaram, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of November, 1889, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part :—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Toka land or ground of Hurkisondass and Bhugwandass Narotamdass with the dwelling house standing thereon situate and being at Worli Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 455 square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G No 1294 (2) and Street No. 293 A and is bounded as follows :—That is to say on the east by the property of Govind Luxuman, on the west by the public road, on the north by public govan and on the south by the property of Ramchander Jugonnath, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Atmaram Jugonnath and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao and Minocheher, Solicitors for the mortgagees at their Office No. 21, Forbes street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD NAGPADA LANE WITHOUT THE FORT.

High Court O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 772 of 1904.

Sooleman Haji Sidick .... Plaintiff.
vs.
Mahomed Haji Sidick and others............ Defendants.

The undersigned will, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of October, 1905, sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon under the directions of the Special Commissioners Messrs. Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy Vakil and Rustomji F. Mulla appointed by the Consent Decree and Order of Reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of July, 1905, the undermentioned property:

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing therein, situate and being on the west side of Old Nagpada Lane (otherwise called Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan's Street), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty and fourth square yards, being nineteen feet and three inches in breadth and sixty-one feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say: On or towards the east by the said Old Nagpada Lane or Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan Street, on or towards the west by the vacant land of Jitaykar, on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage used in common and beyond that the property of Mooloo Sooleyman and on or towards the south by the property of Baima Shroff and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3145 (2) and Street Nos 526 and 533.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned or at the Office of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors, or at the Office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bowen House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Green's Mansion, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood diningroom, drawing-room, bed-room and office furniture of the latest design, glassware and crockery, best plated ware pictures, Hink's table and hanging lamps, ebonized grand cottage piano by Julius of Berlin in good order, Singers foot sewing machine in good order, large size mirror back sideboards and chiffoniers drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs lined plush Wimbride made glass door book cases, sets of Encyclopaedia Britannica International Library of Famous Literature, set of 100 books John Lubbock and other books &c. the property of W. Stephens, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF CHARCOAL, FIREWOOD, RAFTERS AND SHEDS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 21st instant at the hours and places mentioned below the stock in trade of the late Haji Sakoor Haji Pooaja.

In the Shed on Nowrojee Hill at 2 p.m.
A quantity of charcoal and the shed in which it is stacked.
In the Shed at Darookhana, Mazagon, opposite the Emperor, Edward Mill at 3 p. m
A quantity of charcoals firewood and rafters and the shed in which they are stacked.
In the shop in the chawl near Sankli Tank, Byculla, at 4 p.m.
A quantity of charcoal and firewood.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF A GIG AND A BAY WALER-HORSE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by public Auction, on Monday the 23rd Inst., at 3 p. m., at their rooms, the following belonging to the estate of the late Bernard Hewett, Esq.—

1 gig with a pair of lamps, by Stewart and Co., Calcutta.
1 bay waler horse with a set of brass mounted single harness.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 11th October, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CRETTONES, BEDQUILTS, AND VELVET FURNITURE COVERS Etc.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned.—

37 Pieces Crettones, Velvet, furniture covers and 11 bundles coloured and white bedquilts, etc.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Bertie Smith & Co. (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, one sliding dining table, drawing room sofas and chairs, glass door almyrahs, marble-top dressing and wash hand tables, one handsome sweet toned nearly new ebonized cottage piano, teakwood bedsteads, one iron safe with Chubb's lock, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, &c. &c., the property of a gentleman.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

Under instructions from the Commandant 31st Lancers, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1-30 P.M. sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

About 30 horses, suitable for hacks, harness, hunting, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS WITHOUT HOUSES AT PANCHGANY.

Under instructions from Mr. R. C. Smith, the sole surviving Executor of the late Mr. William Alexander Learmouth Mackenzie, deceased, Messrs Bennett and Co. will on Monday the 30th inst, at 4 p m, sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

The bungalows known as "Arthur Cottage" and "Willie Cottage," situate at Punchgany adjoining each other on the road leading to Mahableshwar the site of which contains by admeasurement about 2 acres.

The bunglows are slightly furnished and well built.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Smetham, Byrne and Noble, Solicitors and to the undersigned

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th October, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GHEE.

Under instructions from the store and shipping Officer Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th inst, at 2 p. m., at the Barracks Commissariat Office godown, Fort,

A large quantity of serviceable ghee.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 11th October, 1905.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years. LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6 Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc. Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery. 200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, £1 to £2.10 good as new. Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices. EARN A CYCLE [illegible] wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half prices. MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 26. LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

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"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23"	Rs. 8 0 0	per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23"	" 7 8 0	" "

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE	Rs. 0 6 9	per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" "	" 0 6 9	" "

ELGIN MILLS, CO. CAWNPORE.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND............	£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point,
Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden,
Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Eliya, Kandy,
Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS............	£110.000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up............	Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits............	Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kobe.
Manila, City of Mexico, Shangai, Yokohama.
Singapore, San Francisco, Washington, D. C, Canton.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further; Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

L. COMBE,
Agent Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	" 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu.
Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin, Peking, Newchang.
Port Arthur, Mukden, Tairen, Chefoo, Tieling.
Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Nagasaki, Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

TRAVELLERS.

LEATHER, CANVAS, and WOODEN TRUNKS; Suit and Dress Cases; Gladstone, etc., Bags; Soiled Linen Bags; Bed-Straps; Collar Boxes; etc., etc.: at MODERATE PRICES. Sound good articles.—J. OAKES and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

REAL GOOD BARGAINS.—To introduce our Goods, Puttee Gaiters, Rs. 7-8. Collar Boxes, from 3-8. Bed-Straps, from As. 12, Harness, from Rs. 32-8 &c &c.—J. OAKES and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MARVELS OF CHEAPNESS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Better or Cheaper at the price cannot be procured in Bombay. Please try a pair at Rs. 2 to 5.—J. OAKES & Co, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LAST WEEK OF CLEARANCE SALE.

J. NEUBERG'S Entire Stock of Cigars, Cigarettes, Smokers' Requisites, Bentwood Furniture, Photographic Materials, Stoves, Fishing Tackle, etc.

No reasonable Offer refused.

31, RAMPART ROW,
Bombay.

FOR SALE

A LARGE VACANT PIECE of valuable hilly ground at Tardeo suitable for building Chawls or Buffalo Sheds lying on the West of and close upon the Oriental Mills and bounded on the East by the property of Mr. Karrimbhoy Allibhoy. It measures 5,550 Square Yards in area and bears Collector's New Survey No. 7074. For Plans and Particular's apply to

JEHANGHIR M. BILLIMORIA, M. S. A.,
Architect, No 1 Dalal Street, Fort.

HAVE you ever TRIED us? NO.
Well call over at once

A 1 Boots and shoes made to order at very moderate prices.

JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, from the celebrated Andreas Neider of Vienna, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	[illegible]
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0	8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0	8
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François ...	0	4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	4
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee ...	1	0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles ...	2	0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated by Hon. E. Plunket	3	0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope ...	2	0
Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby ...	0	4
Folk-Lore of the Telugus by G. R. Subramiah Pantulu	0	4
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner ...	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T... ...	0	8
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.		
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty ...	0	4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu ...	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee ...	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
The Angel of Misfortune, by N. W. Pal ...	0	8

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

MANCHESTER and BRADFORD (England) MERCHANT wishes to do a direct Trade in PIECE GOODS and is prepared to find Capital for a European gentleman with connection and ability to establish a house in India.

Address with full particulars "G" care of STREET'S, 30, Cornhill, London, England.

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.'s CATECHU MIXTURE.

For the relief and cure of Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery, Spasms in the Stomach, Incipient Cholera, &c.

In bottles at Rs. 2.

From T. W. GEARY, Jr. Esq. Calcutta.—"Just a line to inform you of the efficacy of your medicine. I had been a great sufferer from severe attack of Diarrhoea and Dysentery for the past three and a half years, and had tried all kinds of Medicine, but only to give me relief for the time being. Only about a fortnight ago, I heard of and tried your Catechu Mixture and I must say I found it at most wonderful medicine for one or three doses has completely cured me. Thanks be to God and to your invaluable remedy. I am now as well as possible. You can make what use you like of this."

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO [illegible] MACHINE (by Harrild of London) [illegible] SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS

ARE RADICALLY CURED BY

ACORIDINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each,

Rates from Rs 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and

Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

JUST UNPACKED

FRESH STOCK OF

"A 1" and "ELEPHANT" BRAND

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES

AND

COUPE'S STEEL WHEELS.

ALSO

Inner Tubes and Outer Covers

FOR

Motor-car Tyres of all Sizes

etc., etc., etc., etc.,

Our Goods challenge competition and are

GUARANTEED TO BE WITHOUT BLEMISH

For prices etc., apply to

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,

6, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AGENTS at POONA:

FRENCHMAN & Co.,

64, CIVIL LINES.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Islanda, 3760 tons, Captain H J Brooks, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Ayuthia, 694 tons, Captain R J Curtis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok 18th September with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Citta de Nuova Orleans, 3092 tons, Captain A Giacello, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain G W Williams, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1359 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 24 cases opium, 131 horses, 7 cabin and 70 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt Hood	Royal Navy
R I M Dufferin	Lt Vince	R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Mayo	Comdr Brownlow	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr Sinclair	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 10.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Sout...on			The Captain
Lonsdale	2343	Lee			M M & Co
Laudaura	2 58				M M & Co
Crusador	2214	Brown			Ralli Bros
Madura	1773	Bamber	P Gulf		M M &Co
Hild	719	Salvesen	N F		Campbell &Co
Okara	3.38	Bowman			M M & Co
Islanda	32 1	Brooks	Stream	7-10	M M & Co
Ahmadi	1640	Crooks			B & P S N Co
Itria	3420	Stoun			M M & Co
Linga	913	Bickford	K'chi	9 10	M M & Co
Terrier	1008	Nielsen			F F C & Co
Kola	497	Williams			M M & Co
Nurani	2870	Bullen			T M & Co
Dwarka	157	Cuthush			M M & Co
Waroora	25[illegible]	Le Grand			M M & Co
Africa	1302	Facquharson			M M & Co
Goalpara	1359	Moxon			M M & Co
Ayuthia	694	Curtis			The Bombay Co
RIM Canning		Comdr M[illegible]sack			R Marine
Sa[illegible]g la	3218	Jacobs			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Goalpara s Ayuthia s RIMS Canning	Moxon Curtis Morsack	Busreh Sept 26 Bangkok Sept 18 Aden Oct 2

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Julia Park s Lowenburg s HMS Proserpine Lama s Islanda s	Smith Lahda Couch Williams Brooks	Antwerp &c Hamburg &c Suez Karachi Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Avoca left Suez on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia arrived Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Lamont left Liverpool on the morning of the 8th instant.

The City Line steamer Merton Hall left Suez for Bombay on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia passed Suez on Monday the 9th instant and is due here on the 21st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix left Suez this morning.

SHORT REELING IN BOMBAY.

CASE UNDER THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

THE MANOCKJEE Petit Manufacturing Company Limited lately caused a complaint under the merchandize Marks Act 1889 to be filed by its thread Manager, Mr. James Gray Barclay, against Mr. Waghjee Corejee in the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court charging him with having sold thread wound on cards upon which the length of the thread was not truly stated. Mr. Waghjee Corejee having requested the Company to withdraw the said charge and having entered into an agreement with the Company by which he undertook amongst other things that in future he would not place on the market any thread wound on cards or spools upon which the length is not correctly marked, an application was yesterday day made to the acting Third Presidency Magistrate for leave to withdraw the charge, and the application was granted.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 9.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£88 7-8	=	+ 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£99 1-2	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 3-4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 1 8	=	—1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	28 3-8	=	+ 1-16
2 months hence	27 7-8	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	61 3/8	=	+ 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·17	=	+ 1-2
Berlin "	20·45 1-4	=	+ 1-2
New York Demand	4·85 1-4	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7-8 per cent	=	do
6 " " "	3 7/8 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 per cent	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 per cent	=	do
7 day market loans	3 1-4 per cent	=	do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for Egypt.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 9 Oct. done quiet but steady.

WHEAT—
Afloat for U K 1,130,000

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 38 O-N buyers quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 11-16

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Tokio and Border Knight.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed moderate business. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5·31. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 12,000. Futures closed quiet.

Oct-Nov. 5·25 +2	Nov-Dec 5·28 +1	Dec.-Jan. 5·32 +2
Jan.-Feb. 5·35 +2	Feb.-Mar. 5·37 +2	Mar.-Apl. 5·40 +3
Apl.-May 5·42 +3	May-June 5·41 +3	June-July 5·45 +3

Receipts at U S Ports	53,000
Do last year	77,000
Exports to Great Britain	31,000
Do. do Continent	20,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·10 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec	9·65 — 21 } a
Do do. March	9·87 — 21 } a

a Advanced early owing to bullish crop estimates but declined later owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 13-16 unchanged
Futures, month of Jan	9·75 — 18
Do. do. April	10·97 — 18
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 9th Oct. 1905 :—

Cotton	1,081	bales.
Wheat	20,884	cwts.
Linseed	193	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,020	do
Gingellyseed	2,047	do
Poppyseed	nil	
Groundnuts	359	do
Castorseed	5,575	do
Rice	3,437	do
Myrabollams	2,409	do
Cottonseed	2,206	do
Mowraseed	1,756	do
Gram	2,400	do
Joowar	1,383	do
Maize	57	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion, Rs. 10,60,225
Gold Coin Rs. 5,25,000
Ex s.s. Simla from Australia

BOMBAY, OCT. 10.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 5-16
Do, 6 do. do. ...	1s. 4 7-16
French Francs 3 do. do. ...	170 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do. ...	139
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ...	142
Shanghai 30 do. ...	197
Japan 30 do. ...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone weak.

Cash	98·10
1st Settlement 1st November...	98·10

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th Aug.	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone firm.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready sellers	6	10	0
Forward December suttah ...	7	1	0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet but steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	2	0
Do Forward ...	6	5	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready ...	7	2	0
POPPYSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready Buyers	7	0	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	27	0	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet but steady.			
Howree Khandeish Ready ...	38	8	0
15 per cent Mixed Dec-Jan ...	36	8	0
WHEAT—Tone steady.			
White Delhi ready.	4	13	6

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.

Estimated sales	8,000 bales
Imports	25,000 "

Oct.-Nov. 5·15 —10	Nov-Dec. 5 18 —10	Dec.-Jan. 5 22 —10
Jan.-Feb. 5 25 —10	Feb.-Mar. 5 27 —10	Mar.-April 5·30 —10
April-May 5·32 —10	May-June. 5·34 —10	June July 5·35 —10

COTTON.—Our market is fluctuating, but the tone is steady and a moderate turn over is reported at about current rates, which would have been largely increased had sellers met the demand. At the close Sutta quotations are as follows.—;

Bengals Fully Good, January	Rs. 175
Broach M.-G. Good, March	" 225

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	—Moderate business
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	88 7-8
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 1-8
Bar Silver	28 3-8

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. J. N. Tata's Liverpool friends writing on the 20th Sept. report on the state of the cotton market on their side as follows :—

Business is very restricted; most operator prefer to watch crop developments before committing themselves to important engagements. On Saturday afternoon last we sent an enquiry to a number of our Southern correspondents on the subject of the top crop and we must confess that we were surprised at the absolute unanimity with which they replied that it would be a very poor one, unless frosts put in a very late appearance. From further remarks which our friends added to their cables, we gather that no improvement has taken place in the general crop prospects. Miss Giles in her semi-monthy report gives the condition as 67·1 against 70·5 per cent per previous report, If Miss Giles is correct and she generally approximately foreshadows the Bureau—then compared with last crop taking this latter even as high as 14 250,000 growth, we should only get this season less than 10,900,000 and that is not enough. But we hear some of our friends exclaim what about the immense invisible supplies at the mills on which so much stress is at present being laid by some circular writers. In our opinion a great deal of nonsense is often written about invisible supplies. Who can control them Who can even approximately estimate them? In this instance we believe the alleged enormous mill stocks to exist only in the imagination of the bears; very useful, no doubt for manipulative purposes. but quite useless for spinning, If these stocks really exist, why, we ask ourselves, are spinners everywhere shewing such great anxiety to buy at lower prices? Why should the exports from America already be ahead of last year's at the same time, when, as our friends are aware, spinners had practically come down to their last bale. Spinners all profess to believe in lower price, and yet they are compelled to buy a fairly heavy scale, instead of consuming their large invisible supplies" which, under the circumstances, we should imagine they would do, if these supplies really existed. No! We fully maintain that every ounce of an eleven million crop will be required, taking the invisible supplies and the residue of the old crop into account, Reciepts are at present very heavy, but this, we are told by many of our American friends, is due to the premature opening of the bolls. To sum up, therefore taking it for granted that the present crop will not exceed 11,000,000, we maintain our opinion that we shall see higher prices in the long run.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

AUSTRALIA.

BIRTH.

JACKSON—September 14, at Horsburgh Grove, Malvern, Melbourne, the wife of Major T Jackson, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SALDANHA—LOBO—October 9, at the Rosary Church, Mazagon, Charles Saldanha, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Saldanha, to Julia Philomena (Minnie), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. F. Lobo. (No Cards).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ELWES—FIRTH—October 4, at St Stephen's, Ootacamund, by the Rt Rev the Bishop of Tinnevelly and Madura, assisted by the Rev B M Morton, Captain F F Elwes, Indian Medical Service, second son of the late Archdeacon Elwes, and Mrs Elwes, of Ootacamund, to Mary Aline, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs C J Firth, of San Thome.

FOUR GOOD WHISKIES.

	Per Bottle. Rs. As.		Per Dozen. Rs. As	
Great Scott Whiskey	2	4	26	8
Greater do.	2	8	29	8
Greatest do.	2	12	31	8
Balfour Blend do.	2	0	22	8

THESE ARE PURE

HIGHLAND WHISKIES

CAREFULLY SELECTED

and

WELL MATURED.

They are delicate in flavour and pleasing to taste.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

KEMP & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m, Sun sets, 5h. 40m. High water, 1-25m., 10-45a. Low water, 3-51m. 4-21a. Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during September, was 2,001. The daily average 68·7, total of new admissions numbered 905 of which 332 were Parsis, 450 Hindus, and 123 other castes. The number of children vaccinated was 77.

BAND AT THE COOPERAGE.—By kind permission of Lt. Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m., to-day :—

The Phantom Brigade	A Dream Picture	Myddleton
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber
Selection	Sergeant Brue	Lehmann's
Valse	Follette	Fahrback
Serenata	Love in Idleness	Macbeth
American Sketch	A Coons dream of Past	Myddleton

THE SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.—The annual meeting of this Association established in 1902 for the purpose of helping the poor and deserving students of the Goud Saraswat Brahman community was held in the hall of the Aryan Education Society's High School in Girgaum on Saturday last, the Dussara day. Rao Bahadur Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni, B. A., L. L. B., J. P., presided on the occasion. Mr G. M. Thenge, B. A., the Hon. Secretary of the Association, presented the 4th annual report which showed that the year under report was distinctly one of progress. The number of members increased to 130 and the total amount of subscription collected was Rs. 590. The number of students taken up during the year was 17 as against 14 in the previous year. Four of these were College students and 12 High School students, the remaining one being a student of the Sir J. J. School of Art. Speeches suitable to the occasion were made by Dr. A. N. Sambare, L. M. S., and the President both of whom alluded in high terms to the noble work undertaken by the Association. The President offered many a valuable suggestion in his speech, towards the close of which he announced his intention of becoming a life-member of the Association and gave a handsome donation of Rs. 100. A hearty vote of thanks to the President and to the Board of the Aryan Education Society, who had kindly placed their hall at the disposal of the Association, terminated the proceedings.

THE COCAINE CAMPAIGN.

A BIG HAUL.

HEAVY SENTENCES.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H Ballantine, Assistant Collector, Abkari, Opium and Tobacco Departments, charged Lalloo Harilal, a Bania, with selling cocaine without a license. Mr. Oliveira, pleader, defended the accused

The evidence showed that about 4 p m., last evening accused was seen selling the drug when he was arrested and on being searched some more of the drug was found on his person. On this count he was sentenced to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and in addition to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to suffer six weeks' further imprisonment.

Accused was further charged with being in possession of 500 bottles of cocaine, of the illicit value of about Rs. 5,000. On the accused house being searched after his arrest, the case of cocaine in question was discovered. On this charge his Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 300.

Bhaichund Madhavji, a Bania, was also charged at the instance of Mr. Ballantine before the same Magistrate with being in possession of the drug. On information received Mr. Ballantine, with a few others of the Department, on Monday evening, raided the house of the accused in Bholwada and found one packet and a bottle of the drug concealed under his bed. The accused was fined Rs. 200 or in default six weeks' imprisonment.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the seventy-sixth report by the directors of the National Bank of India Limited :—

The Directors submit to the Shareholders an Interim Statement and Profit and Loss Account as at 30th June last duly audited. The net Profit for the half-year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to £72,712 10s., and adding £43,798 5s. 5d. brought forward, the available total is £116510 15s. 5d.

The Directors have declared an ad interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax amounting to £30,000 and added £25,000 to the Reserve Fund raising it to £525,000 leaving a balance of £61510 15s. 5d., to be carried forward.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of an appeal in a case against a woman named Basawa, who was convicted by Mr. L. Crump, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in August last, of exposing her infant child with the intention of wholly abandoning it and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment

The accused in this case was a Lingayat widow of about twenty-five years of age, who was at the date of the alleged offence living with her uncle in the village of Konnur. That on the 29th June last the accused gave birth to a female child was not disputed. Whether, as alleged by the prosecution, she placed the child in the dung-pit in the open yard behind her house, and if so, with what intention, were the questions for decision before Mr Crump and the assessors. On the first point there seemed to be no room for doubt. The accused said she could not explain how the child got into the dung-pit. Basangawda, a witness, said he saw the accused come out of her house, go to the dung-pit, and after a few minutes return to her house. Another witness said he passed along the road with only the hedge between him and the dung-pit, and saw the accused going into her house. He heard the cries of an infant, and knowing that the accused had been for some time with child, he went and called the police patel. They went to the dung-pit, whence the cries proceeded and on removing a large stone on the surface, found a new-born infant. A shallow hole appeared to have been dug, and small stones laid round the sides, and the child placed therein and the large stone, before the Sessions Court, was then laid on the top. The accused was allowed to remain under surveillance in her own house after a report had been made to the police. She subsequently made a confession before a Magistrate, wherein she admitted the birth of the child, and that she placed it in the dung-pit in the manner described. The Sessions Judge agreed with the assessors in thinking that she intended merely to abandon the child. Had she, Mr. Crump said, intended murder, she would certainly have killed the child first and then have buried the body. She made no attempt to harm it: in fact she carefully arranged the stones by which it was concealed in such manner that no injury resulted. Beyond a trifling abrasion, the child was uninjured and was now in the accused's charge. She was found guilty of exposing her child, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

A BHATTIA MILLIONAIRE'S ESTATE.

AT the High Court, Original Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee has disposed of an application in the suit of Karsondas Dharamsi vs. Bai Gangabai, widow of Gordhandas Sunderdas, Mr. Jamshedji Kavraji Patel, and others in relation to the management of the business of Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Company, a firm of mill owners and millionaires, having extensive business-connections. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Creigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamshedji and Hiralal, appeared for the executors of Gordhandas Sunderdas; Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Pestanji, Rustim and Colah, appeared for the mill-companies, whose Secretaries and Agents Mulji Jetha's firm was; and Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar appeared for the other defendants. His lordship's order, made in August last appointing Messrs. Karsandaas Dharamsi, Lalji Naranji and Tejpal Godu receivers of the property of Mulji Jetha's firm, was suspended in order to afford an opportunity to the mill companies to come in Court and urge their objections. Counsel having urged their arguments, his lordship in disposing of the application, said that having already come to the conclusion that in the interests of the parties in this suit, it was desirable to appoint receivers for the purpose of taking charge of the estate of Mulji Jetha's firm until the final determination of the suit, the question arose as to who should be appointed receivers The plaintiff and Mr. Raikes's clients were agreed that Messrs. Karsandas Dharamsi (the plaintiff), and Lalji Naranji (for the executor-defendants), and Naranji Dwarkadas (in the place of Tejpal Godu), be appointed receivers, the Mill companies had put forward objections to these names with considerable force, especially as regarded the young plaintiff, who was surely inexperienced in the management of the Companies affairs. As regarded Lalji Naranji the Court had, on a previous occasion, pointed out the difficulty about him, and it seemed that the objections raised about him by the Companies also deserved consideration. There remained Mr. Narayenji Dwarkadas, a gentleman apparently well-experienced in these things, against whom nothing had been said by the parties in this suit, who admitted that he was well-qualified to dispose of the affairs of these Companies if only he had time to attend to their affairs in addition to attending the affairs of his own Company. It was something that at least two out of the three parties had agreed upon the choice of the three names and although the Court itself was not satisfied that those were the best names that could be suggested in the interests of the Companies and for the management of the affairs of this very large concern it would appoint them Receivers. The Companies were perfectly independent, and had been called in Court to protect the interests of the parties. It would be most undesirable to appoint a Receiver objectionable to them. Should the Companies find that the appointment of receivers, or the appointment of any one receiver, antagonistic or objectionable to their entirely independent action, they might take such action for their remedy as they liked; and if that action in the part of the Companies should prove detrimental to the interest of Mulji Jetha's firm the fault would be entirely of the parties to the suit.

A WIFE OF TWO HUSBANDS.

UNEXPIRED SENTENCES REMITTED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, at the Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of an appeal in a case in which a woman named Sawakka was convicted by Mr. L. Crump, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, of marrying again during the life time of her husband, and a man named Gadegappa was convicted of abetment of the offence. They were sentenced to simple imprisonment for three months each.

The case for the prosecution was that accused No. 1 was the wife of the complainant Basappa, and that she married No. 2 during the life time of her first husband. The accused admitted both marriages, but alleged that the complainant had been continually absent from accused No. 1 for the space of seven years, and had not been heard of by her as being alive within that time, They also pleaded "bona fide" belief that the complainant was dead, The fact of the first marriage was not disputed and both the accused admitted the second marriage There was no doubt, Mr. Crump said, that the complainant was absent for some years from his village. The exact period period could not be easily determined, as the witnesses on either side minimised or exaggerated it; and they were for the most part ignorant and illiterate persons whose ideas of the flight of time were so crude that they could not give their own ages within twenty years. The complainant himself said he left his village about two years ago, that is 1903 and that up to that time, accused No. 1 was living with him. A witness in the case said accused No. 1 left to go to her father's house some three years ago, and complainant left the village two or three months later, The notices were sent by or on behalf of accused No. 1, one to the complainant's brother and one to the complainant. They were dated 16th August and 19th September 1903. Both of them began by stating that "four years ago" accused No. 1 was sent to her parents house. The second marriage was said to have taken place about June or, July 1904. It was thus in Mr. Crump's opinion, not possible to hold that the complainant was continuously absent for the space of seven years and these notices obviously furnished a more trustworthy guide than the exaggerated statements of intrested witnesses. There remained the defence that the case was covered by the general exception contained in section 79 of the Penal Code If the accused believed that complainant was dead, they were guilty of no offence, They failed to prove that they did entertain this belief. From a legal point of view, Mr. Crump considered that the offences were established, Differing from the assessors, he found the accused guilty, and sentenced them to three months' simple imprisonment each.

Their lordships confirmed the convictions, but remitted the unexpired portion of the sentences.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the Trust's Office, Hornby Road, Fort, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. At the meeting there were present Brigadier-General R M. Greenfield, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. Sassoon J David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. P. F. Cadell, Mr J. S. Brown, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. D. Sheppard and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

CENTRAL GARDEN ON THE WELLINGTON LINES.

Consideration was given to a circular on a memo. by Chairman on the revised estimate amounting to Rs. 8,583 of the cost of the Central Garden on the Wellington Lines, and it was resolved to sanction the necessary expenditure.

AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME FROM THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Board considered a circular on a representation from the Municipal Commissioner for an improvement scheme for the insanitary area lying between Bhendy Bazar on the west Memonwada Road, on the east, Imamwada Road on the north and Pydhoni road on the south and it was resolved to forward the circular to the Engineer for report.

POLICE QUARTERS ON THE WODEHOUSE ROAD.

The Trustees gave consideration to a letter from the Engineer, forwarding plan and estimate amounting to Rs 2,000 for the proposed compound wall for the Police Quarters on the Wodehouse Road Estate, which estimates were approved of.

TEMPORARY USE OF LAND BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

The Board recorded the Government Resolution in the Public Works Department by which, the use of land on the Kennedy Sea Face, north of Marine Lines Station, on the Marine Lines Estate was temporarily allowed to the Military Authorities during the visit of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales.

STATUE OF THE LATE MR. N. M. PETIT.

A letter, received from Government in the General Department, intimating that Government regretted they were unable to approve of the location of the statue of the late Mr. N. M. Petit on the Cooperage opposite the Khatau Mansions, but suggesting that a site in the Victoria Gardens would be more suitable, was placed before the Board for consideration, when the Chairman remarked that the site suggested by the Government in the Victoria Gardens was an excellent one.

Mr. D. E. Vacha said he considered the best site for the statue would be at Tardeo junction, where several roads met.

It was resolved to record the letter of the Government.

RESULT OF TRUSTING MENIALS.

YESTERDAY morning at the Esplande Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shaw charged Nana Narayen, a Marathi poen in the employ of Messrs. Millars Karri and Jarrah Co, of Hornby Road Fort, Nippon Buildings, with criminial breach of trust as a servant in respect of a cheque for Rs. 500.

Radha Kisan Gunpat, a clerk in the firm deposed to having given the accused on Tuesday last, a cheque for Rs. 500 to be cashed at the National Bank. But the accused since then had not returned with the money. The witness made enquiries at the National Bank, where he learnt that the accused had cashed the cheque. The Police were communicated with.

Ramchandra Babaji, No. 801, of the Thana Police, deposed that on Saturday last between 2 and 3 p. m. he was on patrol duty at Bessein when in consequence of certain information received he went up to the accused, who had then put up at a "Dharmshalla" at Bessein The witness was accompained by two and more policemen He questioned the accused and searches him, and found five ten Rupees currency notes, some new clothes and about ten rupees in cash with him. The accused then made a statement to him and took the witness near a tree in an open yard and dug out further fourteen ten-rupee-currency-notes which had been buried. He further produced ten more currency notes of Rs. 10 each which he dug out from a spot a little further from where he had burried the fourteen notes,

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge but implicated another person whom as the accused said he had entrusted with thirty nine notes of Rs. 10 each, for safe custody, before he was being searched, and that person had buried those notes beneath the tree. He admitted having cashed the cheque and using some of the money for his own purpose.

Mr Shaw said that the accused's story was entirely wrong when he implicated another person having been entrusted by him with Rs. 390 because in the "Punchnama" there was no such story told and that the accused was the person who had buried and had dug out the bundles of notes.

His Worship, on evidence before him and on the accused's own plea convicted him.

Mr. Shaw said that it was a pity that the complainant had entrusted the accused who was a peon in the firm on a small pay of Rs. 12 per month and had joined the firm only eleven days ago, with a large sum of money, and had thereby put a temptation in his way.

His lorship remarked that it was common for big firms to entrust large sums of money to peons who were poorly paid thereby putting temptations in their way. The complainant should consider himself lucky, in that a portion of the money had been recovered, In disposing of the case he sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION vs. B. I. TRUST C. C.

THIS match was played on the Marine Lines' Maidan ground on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the latter. Scores :—

B. I. T C C.

C M Ali, c D'Silva, b Moore	5
D Telang, c Nigel Jones, b Dudley	20
V Masurekar, c Moore, b Netcher	15
I Mullaji, b Moore	12
B Sorabji, not out	39
M Byramji, b Dudley	28
B B Dessai, b Dudley	0
S F Dias, b Dudley	0
D J Samson, c and b Moore	2
M K Dessai not out	0
V Campos did not bat	0
Extras	10
Total	131*

* Innings closed at 8 wickets.

GOVT. TELEGRAPH RECREATION C. C.

H Netcher, run out	9
M Nigel Jones, b Mullaji	0
A Moore, b Telang	24
V D'Souza, b Telang	9
A D'Silva, b Mullaji	5
N Leslie, c Dias, b Telang	7
A Speechley, c Byramjee, b Telang	0
G Edie, b Mullaji	4
H Cassels, b Mullaji	4
B Rozario, b Telang	1
C Dudley, not out	13
Extras	11
Total	87

GAUD SARASWAT C. C. vs. KSHATRIYA C. C.

THIS match was played on Sunday last on the Marine Ground, and resulted in an easy win for the Saraswat by 76 runs. Scores :—

GAUD SARASWAT C. C.

V D Pai, c and b Worlikar	4
A V Sakhardande, not out	48
G B Hegde, b Rahute	10
K R Pilgaonkar, b Worlikar	0
V S Rangnekar, c and b Rahute	9
M G Kanvinde, b Parelkar	8
K V Kaikani, not out	16
J N Dewoolkar S W Kamat N S Wagh D V Sakhardande	did not bat
Extras	13
Total (5 wkts)	108*

* Innings declared closed.

KSHATRIYA C. C.

Mantri, c Kamat, b Pilgaonkar	5
Rahute, c Kamat, b Wagh	4
Rambhaoo, c Pilgaonkar, b Wagh	1
P J Kowarkar, b Pilgaonkar	5
S G Pathare, b Wagh	2
Parelkar, b Pilgaonkar	0
Govindrao, c A V Sakhardande, b Wagh	0
Sadanand, b Pilgaonkar	0
Bhawooram, b Wagh	2
Balaram, c Hedge, b Pilgaonkar	0
Naik, not out	0
Extras	13
Total	32

ADVICE TO MOTHERS—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, alleys pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

A "LINGUA FRANCA" FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

FOR years the Indian Army has been hampered by the difficulty of combining English and the vernaculars in the every day work of regiments. To overcome this difficulty every document which it was necessary that the men should be able to understand was kept in the vernacular and also in English and the two had eventually to be checked and compared. But it was soon found that it was impossible to carry on the vernacular work in the numerous dialects which prevailed in different regiments, and so a "lingua franca"—Urdu written in the Persian character—was adopted throughout the Army.

The purpose of this article, says the writer in the "Pioneers," is to suggest that Urdu written in the Roman character be introduced into the Indian Army as the vernacular working language instead of Urdu in the Persian character. I will not dilate on the obvious advantage accruing in the field in these days of dispersed formations, from the fact that the British officers and the native ranks could communicate readily in a common written language, as this has been already recognised officially. But I would go further and abolish Urdu in the Persian character in all documents.

Recruits come largely from the illiterate classes. They have first of all to learn to read and write their own vernacular—Gurmukhi, Nagri, and so on in order to read the drill book and to communicate with each other on paper. Then a man must learn to read and write Urdu in the Persian character to enable him to understand the regimental documents so as to qualify for promotion. In addition to this, now, in order to obtain higher promotion a man must learn yet another alphabet so as to be able to read and write Roman-Urdu

When it is pointed out that men often enlist who are quite illiterate and whose thoughts have never soared above the prices current in their villages, and that they have lived thus for 18 years or more, some idea of the formidable nature of the task imposed from the point of view of the soldier, may be obtained; and, on the other hand, what a boon it would be to him if he need, in future, merely learn to talk Urdu and to read and write it in the Roman character!

Thus if the drill books, combined training and the musketry regulations, were published in Roman-Urdu, it would be immaterial if a Sikh, for instance, could read and write his native language, Gurmukhi or not. Similarly, if all documents were kept in Roman-Urdu, it would be unnecessary for him to learn the Persian character. He need learn but one alphabet instead of three.

There are few written languages so susceptible of mistakes in reading as the Persian character. This of disadvantage would disappear by the adoption of Roman-Urdu. The "Monthly Acquittance Roll" is at present kept partly in English and partly in Roman-Urdu, for what is the column of names but Roman-Urdu? It would be quite simple to substitute the Roman-Urdu equivalents for the English headings to the columns and also for the certificates at the end Any British officer or man understanding Roman-Urdu could then understand the original Acquittance Roll, and the necessity for an English translation would cease. Moreover, any British officer or Pay Department clerk could learn in a week, the few technical terms employed.

Similarly the Adjutant's and Quartermaster's books, etc., and all the office routine work could be carried on in Roman-Urdu. The only English used would be in communications sent outside the regiment. Probably by this means about one-third of the clerical labour in a regiment would be saved, and much time, now spent in translating the original Urdu and in checking it with its English translation could be devoted by both British officers and the native ranks to more useful and congenial work. But besides this gain the allowances at present paid from various regimental funds, that is to say out of the men's pockets for translating the numerous documents, would cease—to the material benefit of the funds—and consequently the men's subscriptions to those funds could be reduced.

Still another advantage would be that the spelling of Roman-Urdu would cease to be in a fluid state and subject to the caprice of the writer. There are several ways of spelling common words such as "squadron" or "company," and though a British officer receiving a report in Roman-Urdu would guess that "turp" stands for "troop," yet if the officer wrote at any time the word "troop" or "trup" or any other variations, the chances are that man would not understand. Similarly a man of one squadron or double company writing to a man of another might spell the Urdu word for road "sarak" to the profound confusion of the recipient who had always spelt it "sark,".

In order to introduce this reform the examinations for British officers in Urdu, at present in the Persian character would have to be held in Roman Urdu. This would simplify the examinations considerably, for they could write the exercise and read the text-book in their own alphabet and they need no longer wrestle with vernacular "puzzles." The text-books should consist of the Roman-Urdu translations of the drill books, combined training and the musketry regulations, and the exercise should be of a military nature also. This would supersede the "Bagh-o Bahar," which contains many words and phrases never needed by an officer in his career and omits numbers of words of daily occurrence which he should know. And when translated the "Bagh o Bahar" contains no ideas of any possible use to an officer, whereas by having to translate the books suggested above he would be at the same time improving his military knowledge.

"Festinalente is the motto for India and this change should not be too sudden. Let hand books on Roman-Urdu and drill books in Roman-Urdu be published.

When the men are used to the idea—say for six months after the books have been actually received by units—let the Romanised forms be issued to regiments gratis, and when it has been ascertained that all units have got them, let the new system start from a fixed date. Probably the total period would be about a year, and in that time everyone concerned could have learnt the Roman-Urdu.

Government might assist materially by directing that Roman-Urdu should be taught in primary schools. The head schoolmaster should know Roman-Urdu and arithmetic thoroughly; but he should also go through a course of sketching and reconnaissance and should know something about the regimental system of accounts, He would then be able to teach every pupil Roman-Urdu and Roman figures and arithmetic sufficient to enable the men to calculate their pay, service and eligibility for good conduct pay and in addition suitable men something about accounts and selected men the theory of easy reconnoitring and sketching and the making of simple reports. The school would thus become a valuable aid to squadron and double company commanders, as it would enable men to come to their officers with at least some idea of what a sketch looked like and how to set about making one, or what were the points to be dwelt on in a report, or what should be noticed when out reconnoitring. Each school should possess either at Government or regimental expense all the drill books in Roman-Urdu, and the men should work with them as soon as they have learnt the elements of writing pronouncing and spelling from a simple handbook. Possibly other books in Roman Urdu dealing with military matters might be supplied to schools for the benefit of the native officers and senior non commissioned officers.

It is unlikely that a suitable man for head schoolmaster would be found in the ranks as with the necessary qualifications he would be needed for other duties. To obtain a head schoolmaster with such qualifications more than Rs. 25 a month must be offered to a civilian as a suitable man could earn more with greater comfort in civil employ and to offer low pay and then obtain inefficient men is false economy. But by the introduction of Roman-Urdu the sums paid by squadron and double company commanders to their English writers out of their Government allowances would be saved, and part of the sums could be applied to increase the present pay of the the head schoolmasters to an adequate amount. The head schoolmaster should not be, as he is in many cases at present, one of the regimental clerks; for the result would be that he would give a few hours grudgingly to the school after his day's office work. For the first two or three years after the new system had been inaugurated some sort of inspection of regimental schools, by some one outside the regiment, would be necessary, to ensure that the proper standard of education was being maintained and that the teaching staff was efficient.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	4	3	99
Total plague deaths to date	304 653	203,174	
same date last year	13	11	89

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for overhauling your wardrobe.

You want some new clothes for the cold weather. If you have not already worn the "LALIMLI" pure wool fabrics

NOW
IS THE TIME
for putting our materials to the test.

We do not say they are "equal to the imported fabric." We claim without hesitation that our materials are better. Test them. We guarantee everything we make to be pure, unsophisticated wool. These are some of our lines:—

Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Homespuns, Worsted Coatings, Broadcloths, Superfine Cloths, Greatcoat Cloths, Servants Clothing, &c. Also Blankets, Rugs, Lohis, (Shawls), Putties, Horse Clothing, Jerseys, Socks, Underwear, &c., &c.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1905.

"HOW GREAT A MATTER A LITTLE FIRE KINDLETH."

WE sympathise with our contemporary. It has pulled the trigger of a loaded rifle and marvels that "it has gone off!" It thought it might brandish a flaming torch within the precincts of a powder-magazine and is astonished to find there has been an explosion. Our contemporary never meant there should be. When it cried "Don't nail his ear to the pump" it never for a moment imagined any one would lay violent hands on anybody else. What the people thought is best explained in a letter which appears, from "A Disappointed Mill-hand", in another column. He protests against having been misled and deceived. Can we wonder at it? He and his companions were told that they were being oppressed, that they were being treated with cold-blooded inhumanity, that their work was exercising a deplorable effect on their nervous system and physical condition, that when they are ill they go home to recover—or die. They did not know they were ill-treated; never suspected that they did not make the more money the more they worked. But the "hair-brained chatter of irresponsible frivolity' was translated to them. They met and discussed the subject and then immediately they were told that it had been written:—"Private individuals ought not to be left to fight this battle alone and unsupported, when once it has been shown that grave abuses exist . , that the law is defective and that such legal enactments as obtain are being steadily broken." So the poor, unfortunate people combined and are now in imminent danger of being shot down. A revolver was fired on Sunday evening and should the mob, in the heat of the moment, fling stones in the wrong direction and at the wrong person, there may be bloodshed. Again our contemporary's words become applicable—'That is the situation. We shall be told it is of our creation. Perhaps it is, in a sense. We undertook the task entirely of our own initiative, without any external instigation and with no other motive than that of helping those who are sadly in need of help.' We must ask that its disclaimer of yesterday be translated to the mob it has called into being:—"The disturburbance which took took place on Sunday evening in the vicinity of the Phœnix Mill is greatly to be regretted from every point of view. . . The ill-advised conduct of the mill-hands concerned is very much to be deplored. . . No one wants to see labour troubles in Bombay particularly at the present time." Our contemporary will not pay the fines of the men implicated in Sunday's outrage. It will not even go bail for those who fall into the hands of the police. That is not what it meant by helping those who are sadly in need of help.

LANCASHIRE AND INDIA.

AND now let us turn over the pages of the report of the Tariff Commission, dealing with the Textile Trades, the Cotton Industry and the relations between Lancashire and India in connection therewith. In it we find that the Commission recognise India as the most important of all markets for British cotton goods, that the trade rapidly increased up to about 1887 and since that time its progress has been but slow, the trade being exceedingly sensitive to small changes in the material well being of the native population. It is said that the development of the native industry has prejudicially affected Lancashire. While the trade in fine yarns has increased, in other numbers it has diminished, and instances were given by witnesses of the export from India to Great Britain of coarse yarns. These proved that Lancashire cloths made from coarse yarns are shut out of India. The witnesses, however, did not complain of the Indian Cotton duties believing them to be quite a reasonable arrangement. They did not, however, close their eyes to the fact that with the rapid growth of the Indian Cotton industry, her export trade to China and other markets had grown and is now of considerable dimensions. Coarse yarns have been imported from India and made up by Lancashire manufacturers, but not to any great extent. A chapter dealing with the subject of competition in neutral markets gives many particulars of Lancashire trade with India. It seems that the lengths of cloth, from 9 yards long by 44 inches wide, down to 5 yards by 32 inches are made and shipped from Lancashire in enormous quantities. British trade with India is still in the hands of English merchants and British influence is supreme. So far they are satisfied. But they complain of the liability to fluctuations to which reference has been already made. Consumption, say they, rapidly falls off on a rise in price, or on a diminution of the purchasing power with the natives. Then they complain that the trade suffered largely from the plague in 1896 and 1897, the plague and famine in 1900 and the high price of cotton in 1902 and 1903. One witness before the Commission, who claimed close intimacy with the country and its trade said: "The quantity of cotton cloth produced by the natives of India varies from year to year. Plague and famine have at times seriously affected the Lancashire trade. With a good harvest and food-stuffs cheap and cotton cloths at reasonably low prices, India can and does consume immense quantities. With food stuffs dear and cotton cloths considerably above normal level, the consumption of all kinds of fabrics is curtailed enormously." Another injustice to Lancashire!

But the tale of woe is not yet told. The development of spinning in India has caused a decline of the trade of many Lancashire firms. It is anticipated that India will probably produce a coarse yarn cheaper than Lancashire can, and there is competition in low class dhooties made by the natives out of their own cotton. Some of the mills competing with Lancashire have been built and equipped from Lancashire, and hardly any Bombay firms are said to be identical with Lancashire firms. That is why Lancashire loves us. Although the Commission came to the conclusion our import duty was reasonable and many of the witnesses it examined agreed, there were others who declared that the duty is gradually forcing the British manufacturer to abandon his trade, Coarse counts are shut out, it is true. Lancashire has its remedy, but Germany and other countries are cutting in. In Burma, Holland as well as Germany rushes in with coloured goods which Manchester might supply. They may send us fine counts, but of coarse ones, we can make our own, because they are easy to produce and Indian grown cotton is suitable for the purpose. So, we are independent there, and Lancashire likes us none the better. As to foreign competition generally it is shown that Turkey and Alizarine red-dyed yarns produced in Germany and Switzerland are competing strongly in India against the old business of Turkey-red dyers in Lancashire and Scotland and that in Calcutta about 30 per cent. of the Turkey-red yarns imported are of German or other foreign origin. Some years ago, as the report records, Scottish dyers were compelled to protest against the fraudulent evasion of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act by continental dyers. Such practices were stopped only at great expense to Scottish dyers. This, we imagine, is news, for our own Customs authorities have always been most vigilant in dealing with fraudulent trade marks and false trade descriptions and inflict severe penalties in case of discovery.

Yet even under the condemnatory frank of "Made in Germany" that country manages to compete in coloured goods. The trade of Holland with India is growing. Japanese development has affected Lancashire trade with India and the Indian yarn trade with China has been cut into by Japan. But the most important Lancashire firms find that foreign competition is an almost negligible quantity. They experience no competition. "We have entire control, though the Germans and Italians are trying to get in." Messrs. John Thomasson and Son of Bolton, spinners of Egyptian cotton, go further and say that "European and other protectionist manufacturing countries have so high a cost of production as to render it impossible for them to compete against us in neutral markets." And they appear to think that so long as Lancashire will devote itself to the manufacture of such cloths as we want, they need fear neither the foreigner nor our own mills They can afford to ignore both ours and the foreigner and need not sleep any the less peacefully because of the temporary activity of the "Swadeshi" movement, Lower wages, longer hours of labour, and a lower standard of comfort prevail in foreign countries than in Bombay, or even in Lancashire. But Lancashire can hold her own, and after supplying us with all we want, she has the assurance of the Tariff Commission that the British colonial markets are capable of almost indefinite expansion and that the adoption of a satisfactory scheme of preferential arrangements within the Empire would secure the largest proportion of this growth for British trade. Lancashire has, therefore, no cause to interfere with us in any respect. She would do well to leave us severely alone.

UNKNOWN CANADA.

THE average man is apt to look upon Canada as a colony and to leave it there. Few are aware that there is in it a vast tract of land practically unexplored and of which very little has ever been heard. This tract is Ungava, the most-easterly section of the northern part of the Colony. Although to the, majority of the few, who have heard of it Ungawa is nothing more than a shadowy name, the area is equal to that of the great block of Europe comprising Germany, France, Holland, Belgium and Denmark. It is estimated to be nearly 420,000 square miles in extent, is over eleven hundred miles long and seven hundred miles wide. Travellers and explorers in the United States are displaying great interest in this province, but the interior of Ungava is a mystery. Such knowledge as is possessed has been obtained from wandering Indians who have from time to time reported that countless lakes diversify the wild landscape and that splendid waterfalls abound. The centre of the country appears to consist of a great plateau from which the rivers start, the largest flowing directly into Ungava Bay. Some years ago an American lawyer spent a short holiday on the outskirts of the province and was so charmed with what he saw that he has now fitted out an expedition which started in May last to thoroughly explore the interior. This appeal to the artistic temperament may lead to much more important results. Though a vast rocky wilderness, Ungava is supposed to contain immense stores of mineral wealth. It will not be surprising to hear that gold in payable quantities has been found somewhere along the tortuous course of the Whale River or in the Kanlapskoop valleys. The severity of the winter prevents any serious attempts to develop the country for agricultural purposes, but should gold be discovered, as is thought highly probable, the position of the eastern section of the Dominion would be revolutionised. A nearer Klondyke would spring into being and the Canadians fed by the advance rumours which are already current would be dazzled by dreams of almost delirious expectation.

THE PROGRESS OF EGYPT.

IN another column we publish a letter received from the Secretary of the Exhibition of British manufactures in Egypt. It was originally intended that the exhibition should be held at an early date, but the undertaking has, since first mooted, promised such great success that it has been decided to postpone the opening in order to give it greater scope. As will be seen the object is to promote the trade interests of Great Britain and Greater Britain in a country which owes so much of its present prosperity to English enterprise. The ubiquitous Teuton is making frantic efforts to secure the market, while little is being done to introduce British manufacture on a large scale. Through our own fault we have lost the agricultural implement trade of Russia by making no effort to keep pace with the activity of Germany, and unless something definite be done we are likely to lose the advantage which is rightly ours in Egypt, after we have borne the brunt of the heat and toil of the day." The Exhibition is to be held in Alexandria in November 1906 and in Cairo in February 1907. It will thus be available to a far larger portion of the native population than if it were to be held in one place only, and we anticipate that as a result a great impetus will be given to British trade as well as to that of those Colonies which join in this endeavour to promote the Imperial welfare which is anathema to the Little Englander.

H. E. LORD CURZON will be the guest of the Byculla Club at dinner on the 6th prox.

THE German Press is demanding an explanation from England of the statements recently published in the "Matin" regarding Kiel.

BOMBS have been thrown at the Cossacks, in the Caucasus riots, who opened fire, Many have been killed and a state of panic reigns.

A BRITISH subject named Wills has been seized by Turkish Brigands who have sent one of his ears with a demand for £6,000 ransom.

H. M. S. PROSERPINE, Commander A. R. Hulbert Couch, sailed yesterday for Suez.

COLONEL SCALLON, Colonel-on-the-Staff, Bangalore Infantry Brigade, is granted five months' leave out of India.

IT is notified that prussic acid, when in process of manufacture, is deemed to be an explosive under the Indian Explosives' Act.

THE British classes detailed to assemble at the Sialkot and Umballa mounted infantry schools on the 7th instant, will remain under instruction for four months.

LORD KITCHENER, after seeing the sites of the camps for the royal manœuvres near Hassan Abdal and Burhan, goes to Nowshera, and thence possibly proceeds to Landikotal also.

THE barometer is now unusually high over Northern India, and the pressure distribution is assuming the characteristics of the retreating monsoon with greater rapidity than usual.

THE hired transport Sicilia left the Suez Canal on the 9th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 19th inst. On arrival the troops will be disembarked in the Sassoon Dock.

THE result of the crushings of the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine for September, is as follows:—Quartz crushed 2,200 tons, gold obtained 901 ozs., tailings treated 1,800 tons, gold obtained 170 ozs., making a total of 1,071 ozs. of gold, compared with 1,217 ozs. in August and 1,106 ozs. in July.

THE Hon'ble Sir James Thomson, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in connection with the Indian Excise Committee, handed over charge of his duties as Member of the Madras Council on Friday, to the Hon'ble G. S. Forbes, who has just returned from leave.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 26th August amounted to Rs. 1,312, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 296. Total earnings from 1st July to 26th August were Rs. 11,141, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,696.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 26th August, amounted to Rs. 12,601, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 6,859. Total earnings from 1st July to 26th August were Rs. 78,238 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 21,046.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 26th August amounted to Rs. 3,190, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 603. Total earnings from 1st July to 26th August were Rs. 20,527 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,284

THE E. I. R. and G. I. P. lines have made an important alteration in their arrangements for the carriage of the Homeward mails. For the future in place of the "Postal Special" train from Howrah to Jubbulpore, mails and passengers will travel by the ordinary Bombay mail. The special train from Jubbulpore, will now leave at 18 45, an hour later than under the old timings, but will reach Bombay as before at 12-5 next day. In consequence of these changes the Allahabad mails and Homeward—bound passengers on Fridays, will be saved the necessity of a change at Naini, with the additional advantage of a later departure of over an hour.

THE Municipality of Los Angeles (California) has decided upon a project for a water-supply that will be the largest undertaking of the kind in the world. The course of Owen's River will be diverted, and its waters brought to the city by means of an aqueduct 240 miles in length. The estimated cost is 23,000,000 dollars, and the time of construction five years.

WHILE the prosperous condition of the external trade of England is sufficiently evidenced by the Board or Trade Returns, it is pleasing to note, says the "Times" in its "Engineering Supplement" of September 20, the numerous indications that point to the fact that our internal trade, the state of which has left much to be desired, shows signs of a corresponding improvement. The news columns of the "Times Engineering Supplement" demonstrate activity in practically every engineering centre. No other industry is so inter-dependent as that of engineering, where most of its members have trade relations with each other; and it is one of the most gratifying features of the spread of oversea commerce that business activity abroad is always accompanied with a revival of trade at home. The past five years, indeed, have been a period of unremitting exertion on our part in the improvement of works, plant, and processes. To bring their works "up to date," indeed has been a subject of engrossing attention with most of our manufacturers, and so much has been done with this object that in many directions we may be stated to be in advance of the most formidable of our foreign competitors. This is good news; but why does the "Times" abstain from drawing the inference that Mr. Chamberlain's complaints of the coming ruin of our trade are not borne out by facts; and that there are other practical ways of remedying any temporary checks to the national prosperity than that of revolutionising the fiscal system under which it rose to its present height?

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW.

THE FETISH OF GRAMMAR.

SOMEWHERE between twelve and fourteen, then, a boy would make choice of his career, or at any rate of his main interest in life. If he proposed to become a doctor or engineer (civil or military) or artilleryman or manufacturer or chemist or sailor, he would give more time to science and less to history. He would renounce altogether the idea of learning Greek. Whether he went so far into Roman history as to read the chief Latin classics in the original might depend on individual taste and facility—for some boys, unless I am greatly mistaken, have a knack of reading Latin with ease, which is denied to others of equal intelligence. If he "kept up his Latin" at all he would read rapidly, with a view to literary and historical, not linguistic profit. Mediæval history he would be content to take in broad outline. By far the greater part of the time abstracted from science should be given to the history of his own country (which he would find inextricably interwoven with that of France and America) and to the history of his own language writes "Kappa" in his eighth paper on education in the "Westminster." The latter study would involve the knowledge of some Teutonic dialect, so that at this point the necessities both of his historical and of his scientific reading would impose upon him the acquisition of German. "And literature? Where does that come in?" Have I not said that, apart from science, his chief study should be the history of his own country? And who can know ought worth knowing of English history who does not take English literature along with it.

If, on the other hand, he proposed to seek his career in the law, or the Church, or the less scientific branches of soldiering, in politics, art, journalism, or the civil service, he would slack off on the side of science (though certainly without abandoning it) and devote himself mainly to history. For him, too, no doubt, the history (always including the literature and language) of his own country would be the most imperative of interests; but he would also be able to go back upon ancient and mediæval history, looking beneath its merely picturesque and romantic aspects and studyingits philosophical and sociological import. I suggest, without insistence, that the usual aim should be for the student to know "something of everything and everything of something." That is to say, he should have in his mind an outline map of the whole field, while he should make a special and minute survey of one of two provinces.

We are now, at last face to face with the question of what is known of a "classical education." When a boy has determined that his special interest does not lie in the direction of science ought he, as a rule, to go through anything like the course of study which now prevails on the classical side of our public schools? Quite distinctly my answer is, "As a rule—no!" Some boys, no doubt, may develop a special aptitude and desire for classical scholarship, in the special sense in which we now understand it. By all means, in that case, let them follow their bent, But the idea that classical scholarship has a unique and miraculous educative value, which renders it indispensable to the truly accomplished human being, is, in my view, a superstition which must presently go by the board.

In trying to think the matter out let us, at risk of some repetition, go back to first principles. The root principle from which this whole argument springs—if the reader denies it we have no common standing-ground—is that each of us is placed, for a brief span of years, in a universe of marvels all compact, and that the highest meaning and value of life lies in the investigation, admiration and worship of as much of this unfathomable miracle as our limitations of time and faculty will permit us to apprehend. So much granted, it follows that the essential task of education must be to cultivate in the youthful mind the power of vivid and reverent realisation of the external and internal universe. To this end a gymnastic of the intellectual powers is doubtless required; but I have argued (and surely there can be no rational doubt on the point) that it is quite unnecessary to go out of our way in search of such a gymnastic—that it comes in the natural and inevitable course of serious application to any reasonably comprehensive group of studies. That morals, too, fall within the sphere of education is not for a moment denied; but I shall try to show, in another chapter, that they can be much more effectively promoted through, than apart from, the religion of the intellect which it ought to be the primary aim of education to instill.

Time, then, is short, and the wonders of the universe inexhaustible. It follows (does it not?) that we must distribute our little allotment of time to the best possible advantage for the exploration, both extensive and intensive, of this wonderland in which we are placed, We cannot afford to waste a moment of work-time (reasonable recreation-time is not wasted) on anything that does not contribute or contributes only in a negligible degree, to our appreciation of the marvellous dealings of the all-efficient Power in nature and in the soul of man.

Now a great part of our current classical training is, from this point of view, perhaps the idlest of mental exercise. And why? Because it is concerned with accidents and conventions, not with inherent properties or necessary sequences. The grammar of a language, considered as an isolated fact, and not as a term in a process, is a thing of small intrinsic significance. It is simply the code of correspondences which happens to be dominant at a particular period—a mechanism for quickly and accurately establishing the relations of the words employed in formulating and communicating ideas. Thus regarded, it has a certain logical interest, and is subject to logical criticism; but until we study it comparatively and historically (or in one word, psychologically), it seems, and cannot but seem far more arbitrary than rational. Now, even with all the time expended on classics in public-school and university education, the scientific, the psychological aspect of grammer is not, and cannot be, brought home to one learner in a thousand. It is a matter for special and very advanced study. To the most intelligent schoolboy, the grammar of the classical languages remains a congeries of fortuitous forms, regular and irregular, and of rules which, for the most part, seem to him purely conventional. A certain acquaintance with these forms and rules is necessary if he is to read Greek or Latin with accuracy of comprehension; but it should be the aim of the teacher to spend as little time as possible on the inert and seemingly arbitrary mechanism, and in every way to facilitate the pupil's access to the spiritual content of the language he is studying. Yet, in practice, what occurs? The pupil is made to acquire (or attempt to acquire) not the modicum of grammar which would enable him to read the language with understanding, but such a minute acquaintance with every trumpery grammatical usage of a given period as shall enable him to write something more or less like the Greek or Latin of a particular author or group of authors! It is not pretended that he can express his thoughts more vividly or comprehensibly in these languages than in his own, or in some other modern tongue that could be mastered with a fifth part of the labour. Once, indeed, Latin was the universal medium of communication throughout the educated world; but it is centuries since this ceased to be the case. At present the pupil is seldom or never called upon to express any thought of his own in either Latin or Greek. He spends hour upon hour through year upon year in translating into the classical languages the thoughts of other people—selected not for their intrinsic value, but for their comparative ease or difficulty of translation. Half of this time, or more, is given to composition in verse! such verse as would certainly (except in an infinitesimal minority of cases) make Sophocles and Virgil writhe, in their respective sepulchres. Could any practice be, on the face of it, more insensate? If we could attain a detached point of view, and shake off the blinkers of habit, would it not seem merely unbelievable?

We shall come presently to the arguments by which this remarkable habit is defended. Meanwhile I must allude to another point in which our current classical education is, as I said above, concerned with accidents and conventions. Not only the grammar, but the vocabulary, of a particular period—nay, of one or two arbitrarily-selected authors—must be sedulously studied and excessively cultivated.

(Concluded on page 6.)

ANARCHY IN THE CAUCASUS.

BOMBS THROWN AT COSSACKS.

GENERAL PANIC PREVAILING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Brief telegrams from Tiflis report that several bombs have been thrown at a detachment of Cossacks whereupon the troops opened fire on the people and many were killed and wounded, general panic prevails.

THE STATE OF MOSCOW.

Brutality of Cossacks and Police.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Moscow is quieting down and the strikes seem partially subsiding, but a sharp conflict took place yesterday between the crowd and the Cossacks.

The people stoned the Cossacks who dismounted and fired two volleys, killing ten and injuring many

Later on a crowd of strikers marching along the boulevard with red flags was dispersed by the police and many were injured.

The Russian newspapers report that the Cossacks and Police are behaving with savage brutality.

THE TURKS IN YEMEN.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Turks in Yemen have occupied Hajje unopposed. Their next advance will be on the Imam's stronghold at Sada.

BRITISH SUBJECT SEIZED BY BRIGANDS.

£6.000 Ransom Demanded.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Some brigands recently captured a British employe in the Turkish tobacco Regie, named Wills and demanded a ransom. They have now sent to the Consul at Monastir one of Wills's ears threatening his death unless six thousand pounds sterling is paid by the 14th inst.

THE "MATIN'S" DISCLOSURES.

Germany Asks for an Explanation.

An inspired article in the "Cologne Gazette" disbelieves that England offered France military assistance and is reserving its verdict in reference to the role ascribed to Great Britain until the British press has offered explanations.

The German papers generally demand explanations from the British Government.

DR. BEHRING'S NEW CURE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The opinion of leading medical men is that it will be a long time before Dr. Behring's remedy will reach the practical stage, although the merits of his researches are not disputed.

MISSIONARIES FOR THE SUDAN.

The first six Missionaries for Mongolia in Southern Sudan sail from Marseilles on the 18th instant. Others follow in 1906.

"You ask me about missionary work," remarked Slatin Pasha, in an interview the other day. Missionary work is entirely in the hands of private individuals, and the Government has nothing to do with it. But I will explain the situation. We have to divide the Sudan into two zones—the northern and the southern. The northern zone is inhabited by Moslems only. The Sudan Mahomedans are very ignorant in religious questions, but civilised enough to be able to distinguish between the action of a missionary as a single private individual and the action of Government. It would be very dangerous to adopt so liberal and tolerant a policy as obtains in Egypt. I think the greater part of the Sudan Mahomedans would believe that the Government was trying to make them Christians, and would become irritated. Therefore, the time is still distant, when missionary work should be allowed amongst the Moslems of the Sudan. Of course, there are missionary schools at Khartum for children of Christian residents, with strict regulations, and there are not a few Mahomedans who send their children to be educated in these schools. But these schools are at the seat of a watchful Government, and every Mahomedan knows, through Government, the conditions under which instruction is given before sending his child to school. He understands thoroughly that such schools are not to make proselytes, but only for general education. Quite different are the conditions in the southern zone. There the population consists only of pagans. Except some tribes on the White Nile, near Shambe and Gondokoro, and some of the Nuba mountains, where Roman Catholic missionary stations were established in former days, those savages have not been brought into contact with any Christians. They know the Mahomedans only as slave raiders, and were nearly annihilated by them under the Dervish rule. This is the part of the Sudan for missionary work. Spheres of action for the different missionary societies have been defined. American missionaries are active on the Sobat and south-east. The Roman Catholic mission has its headquarters at Lull (South of Kodok, formerly Fashoda), and has also several stations at Tonga and in the Bahrel Ghazal. Only the British Missionary Society has not yet begun its work. Of course, the work of the missionaries has to be at the beginning only a civilising one. If the missionaries should attempt to introduce Christianity at once, and order a wealthy native to send his wives away because only one is allowed—they would soon be left alone and well treated. But, through sound advice as to how to improve their wealth, technical instruction, and tactful appealing to their common-sense, and offering assistance in little matters, the missionaries will become popular and will gain influence. The Bishop Monsignor Dr. Geyer, the head of the Catholic mission, is most energetic and active, and when I last met him, just returned from an inspection, he expressed his thorough satisfaction with the situation and the behaviour of the natives. He said he had not baptised any yet, and he had not yet made any Christian converts, but he had already improved the character of the population surrounding his different stations. This southern part of the Sudan is, of course, also open to Mahomedans, but no application has been made till now by private individuals to establish schools where the religion of Islam would be taught or general instruction given."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Open During the Day.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The traffic through the Suez Canal is free only in the day time. It will be another couple of day before it is free at night.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Karlstad Convention Adopted.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Norwegian Storthing by 101 against 16 have adopted the Karlstad Convention.

THE HERO OF PORT ARTHUR.

Military Funeral at St. Petersburg.

The remains of General Kondratenko, the defender of Port Arthur, have reached St. Petersburg where they were received by several Grand Dukes and Civil and Military dignitaries. An imposing military funeral followed.

THE S. S. NUBIA.

Re-floated But Leaking.

The steamer Nubia, which went ashore last month in the Red Sea, has been re-floated, but is leaking badly.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF LONDON.

New Thoroughfares to be Opened by the King.

On the occasion of the ceremonious opening of new thoroughfares of Aldwych and Kingsway, debouching on the Strand on the 18th inst., His Majesty the King receives a deputation from the Poplar unemployed

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DEADLOCK.

Diet Again Prorogued.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has again prorogued the Hungarian Diet to the 19th December, the reason being non-success to form a new Government on the basis of securing Parliament against disorder.

THE HOUSE QUESTION IN ROME.

Earthquake and General Distress.

The lack of cheap housing accommodation in Rome has produced a regular crisis. Hundreds of families are camping in the porches of the Churches and Palaces and in the doorways of houses.

The landlords refuse to reduce the rents.

The distress in the earthquake region of Italy continues severe and widespread.

NEW MILITARY SCHEME.

QUARTER OF A MILLION MEN FOR ABROAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, October 10.

A "Pioneer" special cablegram from London, dated 9th instant, says :—Several papers publish the statement that the Army Council are considering a scheme for the formation of a National Army of a quarter of a million men for service abroad, consisting of Regulars, Militia and Volunteers.

The Regulars will be housed in new barracks throughout the country from the National Army Depots. The scheme includes a democratic remedy for the shortage of officers. The home defence would be left entirely to the Volunteers and Yeomanry.

THE ASSAULT AT ARMS AT POONA.

A BUSY DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 10.

The proceedings this morning were carried out with the usual precession and both at the gymnasium and the race-course the events excited keen interest among a large number of Military spectators. Bayonet and Sword combats were fought with considerable skill, during the morning. The programme which included three events ; contests for native troops had a very encouraging entries and the men put heart and soul into their work. The 33rd Cavalry and the 20th Deccan Horse have excelled in every event in which they appeared. The latter have a splendid man in Duffadar Mir Shankat Ali, who has always sprung to the front in the mounted competition, but he was beaten by a couple of points in the tent-pegging by Duffadar-Major Kamsal Sing of the same regiment, having lost a peg in the final run. Tent-pegging was the exclusive order of the day on the race-course where thejudges stood in open and performed the duties well.

The results of the day are as follows :—Gymnastics generally open to non-instructors.1st prize sepoy, Munshi K an 87th Punjabis, Rs. 30 ; 2nd prize sepoy, Mowan Sing 87th Punjabis, Rs. 156 ; 3rd prize Lce. Naik Arjun Sing, 43th Infantry, Rs. 5.

Tent-pegging with Lance 1st Squad., S. M. King 10th Hussars, 2nd, Corpl. Gollop 29 h Batt. R. F. A., 3rd, Corpl Bull 10th Hussars.

Bayonet versus Sword dismounted. 1st. Corpl. Hall, York and Lancasters,2nd, Corpl. Simpson, East Lancs, 3rd Private Vincent Leicesters.

Tent-pegging with Sword, 1st prize Duff Hyderad Khan, 29 h Lancers Rs 20 ; 2nd prize Lance Naik Alum Ali Khan, 33rd Cavalry, Rs. 10 ; 3rd prize Private Gulam Ali Khan, 20th Deccan Horse, Rs. 5.

Gymnastics generally non-instructors. 1st Lance-Corporal Laughorne,East Lancers Rs.40; 2nd Lance-Corporal Lumsden, Seaforth Highlanders, Rs. 20, 3rd Private Geary Leicesters Rs. 1).

Tent-pegging with Sword 1st Duffadar Major Kaunsal Singh 20th Deccan Horse ; 2nd Duffadar Major Meer Shankat Ali, Deccan Horse ; 3rd Duffadar Mahomed Hoosein 29th Lancers.

Bayonet versus Bayonet, 1st prize Lance-Corporal McGregor 93rd Highlanders ; 2nd prize Corpl Hall, York and Lancaster Regiment ; 3rd Corporal Wilson, the Warwicks.

Bayonet versus Bayonet, 1st Lance Naik Shaik Bandoo,125th Rifles,2nd Sepoy Rughunath Agnihok, Sappers and Miners ; 3rd Sepoy Wali Mahomed 12 3rd Rifles.

Heads and Posts, 1st Duffadar Idat Ali Khan, 33rd Cavalry ; 2nd Duffadar Mnjit Khan, 20th Deccan Horse ; 3rd Duffadar Ram Saroop 33rd Cavalry.

Tent-pegging with Lancers, 1st Duffadar Mir Shukat Ali, 20th Deccan Horse, 2nd Duffadar Kaunsal Singh 20th Deccan Horse ; 3rd Duffadar Abdul Hajir Khan ; 23rd Cavalry.

THE FAREWELL BALL AT SIMLA.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

In his speech at the supper at the farewell ball here to-night, Lord Curzon began by saying feelingly that he was disturbed by the demonstration with which his hosts had greeted himself and Lady Curzon. But he would revert to the serious strain of the speech of Sir Denzil Ibbetson and endeavour to be brief. There were occasions where the heart was too full for words when all formality and officialdom was swept aside in the intimacy of friendship and this was one of them. Simla where they had lived so long and worked so hard and been so happy was bidding to them its social farewell and they could not but realise that a page in their lives was turned back for ever.

His Excellency went on to the social doings of the place from which they were going away to a distant home where Simla would float in memory like some hazy dream. He then mentioned the pleasure and the compliment which he and Lady Curzon felt at the magnificent hospitality of the evening and went on to acknowledge the valedictory words spoken in proposing his health by one whom he described as the Head of a Local Government, a most brilliant and helpful colleague and the most warm hearted and modest of men. (Cheers). He could not agree with many things which had been said. Indeed, had they been upon an official file, he would have had to mark it for Council (Loud laughter). He would rather say that they fell from Sir Denzil Ibbetson, however, than from anyone else. Lord Curzon then touched upon the portion of Sir Denzil Ibbetson's speech which related to Lady Curzon and, after raising a hearty laugh by suggesting that Lady Curzon might reply to the portion which related to herself, went on to say gravely that no part of Lady Curzon's life in India had been more absorbing to her than the work she had taken in hand in connection with the provision of "dais" for Indian mothers and with the creation of a Nursing Service for Europeans. Everything she had done in this matter, however, had been repaid tenfold in the tenderness and sympathy shown during her terrible illness. He himself would never forget the sight in Calcutta, when ten thousand of the people of that mighty Capital turned out to welcome back to India and to life a woman who they knew had felt for them and whom they felt for in return (Cheers).

Referring to the hospitality of Viceregal Lodge, Lord Curzon said modestly that the doors of that house had never been opened but to give more pleasure to the guests. His Excellency then referred in humourous but appreciative terms to the part played by his staff in such matters and concluded by thanking his hosts warmly on both his own and Lady Curzon's behalf for the brilliant entertainment given to them this evening.

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

Lord Curzon dines with the members of the Agra Club on the 14th proximo in the course of his coming Autumn tour.

Yet another Viceregal farewell entertainment takes place here next Saturday when their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon give a party at Viceregal Lodge to about a hundred of the children of Simla.

VISIT OF THE NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur, who came up to Simla, on purpose to bid the Viceroy good-bye, was accorded an interview by his Excellency on Saturday morning, and left Simla again on Sunday.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CALCUTTA.

TRAMWAY STRIKE ENDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

The strike of the conductors on the Calcutta tramway is practically at an end, the men expressing willingness to return to work and the general manager promising a sympathetic consideration of their complaints.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the five natives concerned in the assault on Captain Summers, Superintendent of the Transport Department of the B. I. S. N. Company on the 30th ultimo, and the case has been adjourned till the 23rd instant.

LORD LAMINGTON AT OOTACAMUND.

A GOOD MORNING'S HUNTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, October 9.

His Excellency Lord Lamington and Staff went cub hunting this morning, and enjoyed an excellent morning's spot. It was one of the best meets of the season. His Excellency will leave probably on Friday for Bombay.

A HINDU KILLED BY A MOTOR CAR.

AGA SHA ROOK SHAH CHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 10.

Aga Shah Rookh Shah, cousin to H. H. the Aga Khan, appeared to-day before Mr. Swifte, District Magistrate, to answer a charge of doing a rash and negligent act thereby having caused the death of a Hindu goatherd, named Tookaram, on 23rd September, in the city of Poona. Four witnesses were examined in support of the prosecution theory that Rook Shah drove his motor car at an excessive speed on the wrong side of the road and failed to take the necessary precautions when he ran down the deceased,who had both his legs broken and died two hours after.

In dilevering judgment the Magistrate held that the only direct evidence was that of the two Brahmin students, but he disregarded it as it was conflicting. They alleged that Rook Shah was driving at 25 miles an hour. But none but experts could form an opinion on such a point.No doubt the deceased in attempting to save his goats crossed and recrossed the road, and in doing so came up against the car while it was travelling down in his direction.The Magistrate found that according to evidence the accused was not guilty of a rash or negligent act.It was a pity, however,that the accused did not alight from his car and render first aid to the injured man. It was of course, a most regrettable accident. But it was the first in Poona and naturally enough strong feeling had been aroused. But this sort of thing invariably occurred when a motor car runs down a man instead of an ordinary carriage. Apart from his judicial capacity he suggested that Rookh Shah would be doing the right thing in awarding compensation to the deceased's relatives. This was at once promised by the accused's counsel, Rookh Shah was acquitted.

THE MILL RIOTS.

TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

CHARGES FRAMED.

The hearing of the case in which the following mill-hands stand charged with rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly with the common object of using violence and force, was resumed yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. C H. Setalvad, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate:—Narayen Mahadu, a mill-hand employed at the New Sun Mill ; Ramchander Babaji, of the Currimbhoy Mill ; Vithal Gopal of the Jamshed Mill ; Visram Babaji, of the Woollen Mill ; Hari Bhawoo, of the Tricumdas Mills ; Ganoo Nana, of the Victoria Mill ; Tatya Dhondia Soma, Luxia Babaji and Luxman Dhondoo of the Tricumdas Mill ; Shridhan Balloo and Babu Luxman of the Sun Mill.

Mr. Athavale, pleader, defended the first, second third and fifth accused ; Mr. Ashbury appeared on behalf of the fourth accused, while the remainder were defended by Mr. H. P. Dastoor, pleader.

Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, conducted the prosecution.

Before opening the proceedings, Mr. Dastoor suggested that the accused might be mixed up and not arranged in the Court according to their consecutive numbers in order to test the accuracy of the evidence in respect to identification.

His Worship said he would allow this course to be adopted during the cross-examination of witnesses.

Bahri Anantsingh, a Police ramosi, employed at the Phoenix Mill, on being examined, spoke of the arrest of ten mill-hands immediately on the arrival of Superintendent Walton at the scene of the disturbance. He said that these men were confined in the time-keeper's office and witness was asked to watch them. This office,which is in the compound of the mill is surrounded by a wooden railing. Witness was leaning against this railing when he was struck on the head with a stone. Witness and another policeman arrested the tenth and eleventh accused respectively. Some of the rioters then came up and released the ten men who were confined in the time-keeper's office.

Jamadar Shaik Hussein Mohidin deposed to his having arrested the first three accused with the assistance of one Bahadur. When witness went into the compound of the Phoenix Mill, he saw a crowd of 25 to 30 Mill-hands in it. They rushed at him shouting, "maro, maro" (strike, strike). Witness warned them and arrested the three men mentioned. On seeing this the remainder threw down their sticks and ran away.

Jairam Vithoo a policeman, identified the fourth, fifth and sixth accused as having been arrested by him near the bungalow of Mr. Limjibhoy Fakirji, the foreman of the Phoenix Mill.

Atmaram Babaji another policeman deposed to having arrested the eighth accused while in the act of throwing stones at a policeman. Accused No. 7 attempted to release him, but was also arrested.

Withoo Ramji, a police sepoy, arrested the eleventh accused while he was in the act of throwing stones at the ramosi of the mill.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

All the accused pleaded not guilty and said they had nothing to do with the affair. They were onlookers and were arrested by the police without any reason.

His Worship framed charges of rioting against all the accused.

Superintendent Walton was then recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Athavale. He said that when he went to the Phoenix Mill no arrests had been made. There were about three or four thousand people collected on the road. Within five minutes after his arrival the first arrests were made. The accused in this case were all arrested between 6 and 8 p.m.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ashbury, witness said the mob was shouting out for the Phoenix Mill, to be mosed. The fourth accused, witness was sure, was a mill hand.

Cross examined by Mr. Dastoor, witness said he received some of the injuries befor the first arrests and some before the second arrests were made.

The case stands adjourned.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I do not understand English and this letter is written for me by one bazaar letter writer whose official name and address is communicated to your honour under cover. My brother is in custody of the police on a charge of rioting and being member of unlawful assembly. He and I were both members, but I was fortunate enough to make good my escape. We are ringleaders. We had no complaint to make of our treatment in mills where we have both worked together for fifteen years through thick and thin. We have been well paid for work and received batta when we have worked extra hours. We did not know that we were worse treated than slaves or oxen until an evil genius in the shape of a formerly employed mill-hand came to us and read to us translations of articles in "Times of India." These translations are verified by amanuensis now writing for me. My brother declared zoolum and we called our friends together. They said "lathis," but I counselled 'wait a bit." After two days the evil genius returned saying "'Times India' says we are helping those in need of help'." But, Sir, when we met at Phoenix mill, there was no representative of that newspaper to be found, and when our brothers and our relatives were seized and arrested there was no one there to deposit security of rupees three hundred. We are left in the lurch, hood-winked and deceived. We had been got into trouble and now those people who led us here have forsaken us. What variety of friends are these ? To-day it is said we have done wrong. Why wrong? Yours &c.

A DISAPPOINTED MILL-HAND.

Tardeo, Oct. 10.

The following article from the "Times of India," written at the time a Factory Act was under discussion, is interesting reading to-day :—

The Bombay Factory Commission has closed its labours and submitted a report to Government. The particulars of this report have not yet transpired, but we understand the majority of the members are against legislative interference with the factory system as it obtains here, the weight of evidence adduced before the Commissioners being in their opinion scarcely enough to warrant such interference. This is what we ventured to predict. It has not been shown that Bombay mill-owners have been so reckless in conducting their business or so hopelessly indifferent to the interests of the increasing class of mill operatives as to render a Factory Act a necessity. Bombay mills give employment at the present moment to more than 12,000 work people, 2,000 boys and about 1,000 girls. This is exclusive of about 2,500 hands employed in the Mill at Coorla and of from 3,000 to 4,000 work-people employed in the Cotton press in the Island. These work-people are generally well paid, contented and happy—if we may be allowed to use the term in reference to their general condition. Since the cotton crisis of 1865, Bombay Mills have been the means of establishing a healthy local trade. We may even go so far as to say that, were it not for them, Bombay would have been deserted by the large labouring class which at present finds employment,and the city would have been unable to recover from the shock which that crisis gave. The manufacturing industry, adding as it does it to the wealth of the country, deserves the fostering care of Government, and should not be hampered by undue legislative interference. Abuses may have crept into the working of the factory system, but it does not appear that these abuses have been of a charecter that they cannot be prevented except by legislation. It is probable that some such considerations as these may have influenced the majority of the Commissioners in drawing up their Report. We fear, however, the decision will not meet with the approval of Manchester, at whose instance, if we are not mistaken, this enquiry was set on foot. Manchester brought a certain pressure to bear on the India Council, and Secretary of State desired the Bombay Government to ascertain how Bombay factories worked, and whether any legislative enactment was required to remedy the evils in the system now in vogue. Accordingly, in March last, the Government of Bombay appointed a Commission "to enquire into and report on the present condition and system of work in the factories in Bombay and its vicinity with a view of determining whether any legislation is necessary for the regulation of the hours of labour, especially in the case of women, young persons, and children, for the protection of labourers against accidents, for the proper ventilation and sanitation of the factories, and generally for improving the condition of the work-people employed."

(Concluded on page 6.)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Port Trustees held yesterday the following note by the Chairman on the Revenue Collections for the half-year ending 30th September was read :—

The Revenue Receipts from all sources, including the Interest and Pilotage Accounts, for the half-year ending 30th September amount to Rs. 32,07,000 and exceed the receipts for the corresponding period of last year (which were till then the highest on record) by Rs. 1,21,000.

The following statement compares the revenue receipts of the two periods :—

	1st half of 1904-05. Rs.		1st half of 1905-06. Rs.
Bunder Properties	10,94,000	...	11,45,000
Prince's and Victoria Docks	16,01,000	...	16,14,000
Merewether Dry Dock	74,000	...	78,000
Interest and Miscellaneous	99,000	...	1,32,000
Port Department	1,11,000	...	1,21,000
Pilotage Account	1,07,000	...	1,17,000
Total	30,86,000	...	32,07,000

The result is highly satisfactory and indicates continued growth in the Trade of the Port.

Under Bunder Properties the increase of Rs. 51,000 in earnings is due principally to an improvement in wharfage receipts (the imports of Kerosine oil in particular being ahead of last year) warehouse rents and ground rents, and receipts for Trooping accommodated.

The earnings of the Prince's and Victoria Docks show at net increase of Rs. 13,000. The exports of Cotton seeds, Manganese ore and Twist have improved as compared with last year, while there is a falling off in the exports of Wheat, Myrabollams and Oil seeds. The figures for Manganese ore are 98,000 tons as against 37,000 tons in 1904. The earnings of the steam tug Rose, Rs. 9,690, have this year been credited to the Docks.

The Merewether Dry Dock receipts are Rs. 4,000 in advance of last year, 103 vessels having been dry docked during the half-year as against 93 in 1904.

Under Interest and Miscellaneous the receipts are Rs. 33,000 more than those of last year. This improvement is due to increase under Interest on Current Deposits which stands at Rs. 36,000 as compared with Rs. 26,000 in 1904, and Interest on Revenue Reserve which is Rs. 57,000 as against 38,000 last year the Fund having been largely increased by the transfer of last year's surplus.

The earnings of the Port and Pilotage Departments show increases of Rs. 1,000 each, as compared with those of the preceding year, a result due to the increase of shipping in the Port, 590 vessels having been piloted into the Port and 589 piloted out of the Port as against 554 and 566 respectively in the corresponding period of last year.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND INDIAN LADIES.

H. R. Highness the Princess of Wales has graciously expressed her pleasure to accept the album of addresses in English, Guzrathi, Marathi, Urdoo, Persian and Canarese at an entertainment from the Indian Ladies of Bombay which will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday, 11th November at 6-32 p.m. The ceremony of the presentation will be in an oriental style. The members of the Executive and the General Committee, alone, will sign the address, but all subscribers will have invitations to the entertainment.

EGYPT AND BRITISH TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Sir,—We beg to inform you that an Exhibition of British manufactures will be held in Alexandria and Cairo between the months of November 1906 and February 1907, and it is proposed that the duration of the Exhibition will be about one month in each city.

Our Committee are of opinion that the public here have never had a proper opportunity of knowing and seeing what can be produced in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and therefore is unable to appreciate the excellence of their manufactures, with the result, that cheaper Continental goods continue to be largely sold in this country, even in instances, where the British article would very probably supersede them, were it more generally known.

It is, therefore obvious that an Exhibition whereby British and Colonial manufacturers are enabled to come into direct contact with the Egyptian public and trade, would be of the greatest advantage to introduce and popularise those manufacturers in Egypt.

Our Committee are further of opinion that the time is ripe for such an Exhibition in view of the present prosperity and enormous development of the country, and it must also be borne in mind that there is an immense influx of visitors here during the winter from all parts of the world consequently the Exhibition offers a splendid medium for advertising.—Yours &c.

E. LEGGI, Secretary.

The British Manufacturers Exhibition in Egypt.
Alexandria, Oct. 1.

THE HINDU-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I quite agree with your correspondent 'Marahtta' in his suggestion to the Selection Committee that it would be unfair to ask Mr Sheshachari to play in the forthcoming match, as he belongs to a Presidency other than ours. Your correspondent suggests among others Mr. Divekar as a wicket-keeper in that great match and describes his wicket-keeping as "tolerably good." I doubt whether "Marahtta" has seen Mr. Divekar's worst show of wicket keeping in the last match of the Hindus with the Islamites. It was a pity to see him at the wickets losing chances both of catching and stumping, one by one and allowing extras as many as he could. His services at the wicket are simply bad throughout this season. It would be a wise step for the Selection Committee not to include him in the team. Mr. Bhopatkar is the only man fit for the place, if Mr. Sheshachari cannot play. Besides being a smart wicket-keeper he is a good bat. Your correspondent has done good justice to his merits.—Yours &c.,

Bombay, Oct. 9.

X.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander A. J. Morsack, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Aden, which port she left on 2nd October. She brought 102 Grenadiers, 23rd Fortress Company and details consisting 8 officers, 3 warrant officers (British) 2 women and 4 children, 16 native officers, 765 men, 45 women, 53 children, 87 followers, and 10 horses. The following are the names of the officers :—Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Mitchell, Major H. S. Hazelgrove, Captain E. G. O. Trotter, Lieuts. Levesay, G. G. Oliver, E. Jothman, Harkness and Yelle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, Oct 10.

Major Creagh, 121st Pioneers on duty from Poona.

Captain J. H. Crawford, 32nd Lancers, on leave from Loralai.

Captain B. B. Paymaster, I.M.S., on leave from Deolali.

Captain J. W. Alston, R. I. Rifles, on leave from Ceylon.

Captain L. Cook, I.M.S., on duty from Mauritius.

Lieut. H. Anderson, R. Irish Regt., on exchange from Rawal Pindi,

DEPARTURES, Oct 10.

Capt L Cook, I M S, on duty, to Cawnpore.

Lieut O W G Bannerman, 15th Lancers on leave to Meerut.

Lieut E Dickson, 74thPunjabis, on leave, to Karachi.

Major Houghton, the Royal Scots, on duty to Kamptee.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Artistic Photography.

A NEW SUNDAY ORCHESTRA.

MR. AND MRS. KENDAL.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

About a month ago mention was made that a new art society, to be called the Society of Twenty-five, was being formed. I now see that twenty-two members have been elected and that its first exhibition will be held next month, at Messrs. Dowdeswell's rooms, in Bond-street. The members are mainly drawn from the International Society and the Institute of Oil Painters, but that the promoters have not quite been so successful as was anticipated. The group, however, is a very interesting one, containing such men as Mr. D. Y. Camenon, Mr. Harrington Mann, Mr. Bertram Priestman, and Mr. Hardy, and the exhibition is distinctly one to arouse expectations.

The ideals and achievements of the Photographic Salon have already received considerable criticism during their annual exhibitions in London. In their thirteenth exhibition, which is now open, it is pleasant to see that the recent development of the Society is upon its best side. There are fewer imitations of other media. The photographs that one might hurriedly take for a chalk drawing, for an etching, for a reproduction of a painting, or for a wash drawing are still here but not in the former abundance. The large landscape photograph, which proves so conclusively that without variety in technique the handsomest landscape is a weariness to the eye is also here in an honoured place, but nearly all the others are of appropriate size. One was pleased to see so many fine portraits by Mr. J. Craig Annan, who seems to seek the rich flat effects of D. O. Hill, the old master of photography, whose work has still to be surpassed. Baron A. De Meyer's portrait of a lady in an old-fashioned dress and his finely posed portrait of Madame Duse ; Mr. Coburn's picture of the haunted Wire's Close, Edinburgh, which was really uncanny, Mr. Cadby's delicate interior views with figures, Dr. Boone's child studies, Mr. Hollyr's portrait of S. Solomon, Mr. Stieglitz's excellently arranged horse-race view, and Mr. C. N. White's compositions seemed to me the most interesting. The Salon certainly proves that it has among its members many persons who in sense of composition and tone are undoubtedly artists. Landseer, in the social language of his time, once referred to photography as the "foe-to-graphic" art, and as it had killed mezzotint and lithograph, stunned etching and weakened draughtsmanship the truth of this is fairly apparent. It is just to say that the Photographic Salon is making what honourable amends are possible.

A Sunday Orchestral Society" has been formed in order to provide the best sort of afternoon Symphony Concerts at the Coronet Theatre, Notting Hill Gate, a theatre well known for its enterprise and initiative in many ways. Mr. Alfred Lang of the Concert Goers' Club has been appointed chairman by the committee, and an orchestra of no less than sixty performers has been selected by Mr. Howard-Jones who will conduct the first six concerts. The committee is sanguine that by maintaining programmes of a high standard an artistic appeal will be made to the public quite apart from those who are already busy in supporting the scheme. Soloists—instrumental or vocal—will be engaged for each Sunday. Mr. Johann Kruse will be the soloist at the first concert, and will play the Brahms' Concerto for the violin, and also Ernst's Hungarian Airs, which have become so popular in recent days. Among other artists already engaged the names of Mrs. Henry Wood, Miss Edith Clegg, and Miss Frieda Kindler are included. Popular prices are to be charged, and analytical programmes from the ready pens of Mr. A. Kalisch and Mr. Percy Pitt will be provided free of charge. Mr. Leslie Hibbard, the late manager of Bechstein Hall, will act as business manager for the society.

After an experience of the Musical Festival, now just passed at Worcester, one is inclined to think that, after all, these provincial gatherings have more effect upon the musical public of England than one can easily forecast. It is the habit and practice of those who do not look abroad with tolerant judgment to decry these festivals as being matters which, arranged to fulfil a certain purpose, do not fulfil it in the interest of art. Such is most emphatically not the case. In many instances the cause of art is advanced very seriously ; the encouragement of new singers is of great advantage to the public, and in the case of genuine successes, to the singers themselves. The matter is, of course, one which the majority has to decide, and big majorities always carry the day. The Bishop of Worcester's sermon on Sunday though it may have made many—in vulgar phrase—to "sit up," may have its good. It is however, not a little unfortunate that the apparent result of that sermon has been,financially, not quite so successful. The collections have been by no means up to the mark. To pursue the subject just a little further. ThisFestival has shown that a point which has often been commented upon in these columns has been made by the actual experience which one has gathered within the past few days. "Educate the provinces, and the provinces will educate London." It is astonishing to find already how deeply the provinces are acquainted with work which to the ordinary Londoner is practically a thing tohear and pass by. The re-action has now begun and thatreaction is likely to be fraught with fruitful results. It is a very old philosophic comment—as old as Aristotle—that the traffic of the world changes the face of the world. It is the traffic of music between all European countries which should imbue the modern world with a new musical life. For how are ideas generated save through the meeting of mind with mind? In the days of slow traffic ideas moved slowly. Wagner waited for as many years as Strauss has waited months to reap the reward of his achievement.

It is well to find that America honours English music no less than does England acknowledge American music with honour. It may be remembered that some years ago Dr. Horatio Parker was received in England with singular enthusiasm, particularly in connection with the Three Choirs Festival. It proves a sign of reciprocity that an offer of considerable value has been made to Mr. Ivor Atkins, the brilliant organist of Worchester Cathedral, to his household gods and to accept a post at the New York Conservatoire. The offer was accompanied by the guarantee of a well-paid organist's post at a well-known church. Mr. Atkins, however, prefers his Cathedral close,the quietude of the Faithful City, the silences of the silver rever, the immemorial trees to the bustle and turmoil of New York. One trusts for the sake of music in England that Mr Atkins may not be persuaded to change his mind ; but the offer was a graceful one. An event, perhaps only of collateral interest occurred on Wednesday when the father of Sir Edward Elgar attained his eighty-fourth birthday. Nothing less obtrusive than the life of Mr. Elgar can be imagined. In the quietude of the old music-house in the chief street of Worcester he has lived his life, and has seen his most distinguished son honoured in Germany, and even more honoured, in another way, by the recognition of the King, whose presence at the Elgar Festival at Covent Garden set a civic stamp and seal upon the great English composer's position. The phrase will raise a smile ; but Mr. Elgar bears the honours of his paternity bravely. He has been overwhelmed with congratulations this week, and it is even whispered that the head of the famous pianoforte firm, known by the name of Ramsden, made to Mr. Elgar a present of some magnificent flowers. Honour where honour is due !

There was a cowded house to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Kendal on their reappearance on the stage they have so often trod. The play was Dick Hope," a comedy by Mr. Ernest Hendrie which was produced. As might be expected of a part author of the Elder Miss Blossom, Mr Hendrie's play is bright, innocent, cheerful, and goodhumoured, with several strong situations and abundance of amusing incidents. Unlike the Elder Miss Blossom, it has a sombre side, which, less artistically handled, might even repel, Dick Hope, the hero of the play, is a habitual drunkard. We only see him drunk in the first act, but we are given to understand that he had been pretty steadily in soak for the last twenty years—ever since, indeed, Marjorie Lyall broke off her engagement with him in consequence of his intemperate habits. Now, a man who has been a victim to the drink habit for many years is not pleasant to contemplate. A drunk man may be amusing, a man who has not been sober for half a lifetime is always distressing. Dick Hope is a soddened wreck. He could not make himself really drunk if he tried. An extra glass or two might affect his voice or his gait, but that is all. He is maudlin, and maudlin he is likely to be to the end of the chapter. Such is the character that is played by Mr. Kendal, an artist who has made his mark chiefly in characters that are frank, self-controlled, clean, and manly. And Mr. Kendal's performance in the first act is superb. He glosses over nothing, he reproduces every symptom of the habitual, but so delicately and with an art so discreet that he causes no pain, but only pity. It is a very fine piece of work this drunkard of the first act. Here it will be well briefly to outline the story. Marjorie is in love with Hemming, the local vicar. But, yielding to Dick's entreaties to give him another chance she promises to marry him if he will keep from drink for a year. This he does as far as we see though we know both from him and the vicar, who has taken charge of him that on one night he left at home by himself gave way.

Now, the virtuous Dick of the last two acts is not nearly so engrossing a person as the drunken Dick of the first. He is sober—that is the best we can say for him. We fail to see that he was worth all the pains taken over him: there is nothing in him really worth the saving. We are not forgetting that when the Vicar, fearful lest Dick should rob him of Marjorie, leaves him alone for another night. Dick disappoints his calculations, and, instead of getting drunk, goes on a long trudge all over the country side, returning in a collapsed state, which Marjorie, for a while, mistakes for intoxication. We remember, too, that, having discerned the true state of affairs between Marjorie and Hemming, Dick sets her free that she may marry the man she loves. But somehow Dick does not seem in deadly earnest about anything. He seemed more earnest when unreformed. And so the last state of Dick is not so interesting as the first. In the process of rectification the character has lost tone, and Mr. Kendal is left to make bricks with very little straw. But his acting in the first act will be remembered by all who see it So good was it that it checked the applause with which his entrance was greeted. The cheering ceased suddenly on the recognition of Dick's condition. Mrs. Kendal is not so well provided for. As Marjorie she has to do and say many things that are touching or quaint, and each is given its full value. But she never seems to get a really good opening: the part seems scrappy. Needless to say her entrance was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm which seriously delayed the progress of the play. The character most continuously effective is that of Hemming, a strongly outlined part, admirably played by Mr. Bassett Roe. If we except Clara Hope, who has devoted her life to vain attempts to keep her brother straight—the part is very pathetically played by Miss Jessie Moore—the minor parts exist but for our mirth. There is Lillithwaite, a funny little curate with a concertina, very drolly impersonated by Mr. Ernest Hendrie, and there is a very forbidding old lady—good in the worst sense of the word played with appropriate severity by Mrs. A. B. Tapping. There are also a boy and girl, full of mischief: the boy is amusingly portrayed by Mr. George Curtiss, and the girl, whose frocks grow longer as the play proceeds, is most delightfully and vivaciously impersonated by Miss Mary Jerrold.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree's gentle protest against the rumoured intention of the London County Council to order that the lights in our London theatres shall not be lowered during the progress of the performance will meet, we think, with the general sympathy of playgoers. Sir Henry Irving was the first to darken his theatre preparatory to the rising of the curtain, much to the benefit of the desired sense of illusion. Sitting in a dark playhouse and looking at a brightly lit stage one got much nearer to that desirable feeling that the stage is another world than was possible when all one's neighbour's—their dresses, their shoulders, and their whiskers—were in full view. Mr. Tree has shown that, notwithstanding the lowering of the lights of the auditorium, the theatre is perfectly safe, the electric indications of the various exits being always illuminated, and, of course, showing up much more clearly in the darkened house than in the brilliantly lit one. The rumour, above referred to sets one marvelling as to what would have happened by this time had a certain proposal of Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., viz., that the final responsibility for the management of all London's theatres should be transferred from the hands of the Lord Chamberlain to those of the London County Council, been carried into effect. Playgoers would doubtless have been as safe in every respect as puritanism and prudence could have made them. The main object Mr. Samuel Smith had at that time in view was the rescue of the stage from such terrible plays as The Gay Lord Quex and Zaza which he thought highly detrimental to the morals of the country. Mr. Smith would probably not have objected to Drink or Its Never Too Late to Mend; and other members of the Council would doubtless have had a word or two to say in favour of endowed dramatisations of The Dairyman's Daughter, Little Women and Jessica's First Prayer; while, of course, the exiguous costume of the Principal Boy would immediately have become a thing of the past. The physical safety of the public would also have been thoughtfully considered, with lights up all the while, every door kept wide open, and all draperies, hangings, and inflammable scenery abolished. Our playhouses would have become about as cheerful as catacombs, and would have been recognised merely as places for stern meditation and sneezing. The London County Council does a fine work in many ways, but on behalf of the general body of playgoers one may wish, with the greatest respect, that it would leave Art alone.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

Nearly general rain has fallen in South India and local rain in Assam and Bengal. Some showers have occurred in Burma, Bombay and the Karnatic. The chief amounts are. Mangalore 2 inches. Shillong Maymyo, Coimbatore, Pamban, Tinnevelly and Trivandrum 1 inch, and Bhamo, Narayangsnj, Mymensingh and Belgaum 1-2 an inch.—The Arabian Sea monsoon has extended slightly in a northerly direction along the Malabar Coast, but does not penetrate far inland. In Burma and South Bengal the monsoon conditions are not strongly marked, while in Assam, North Bengal and South India they are well defined. Nearly general rain is probable on the Malabar Coast and local showers in Assam and the interior of South India and the Madras Coast Some showers may occur in Burma and Bengal.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS 10TH OCTOBER.

(Received too late for insertion in yesterday's report.)

Sholapur.—Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants shedding bolls. Cotton healthy. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Hubli.—Unusually hot. Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally. All crops suffering from too little rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH OCT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere. The variations from normal are generally small.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 6° above normal over the greater part of Deccan and at Deesa and Karachi and 5° to 8° below it at Negapatam and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy to the south of Latitude 16°.

Rain.—Nine stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 2·07" at Mangalore, 1·89" at Colombo and 1·12" at Coimbatore.

Weather to the south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay is squally and slightly unsettled. Winds are also increasing in force at Colombo, and sea is reported to be rising there. Local rain is likely in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE MILL RIOTS.

(Concluded from page 5)

The Commission, it will be remembered, consisted of Mr. Arbuthnot as president and the Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Bythell, the Hon. Rao Saheb Visvanath Narayen Mandlik, Sir Mangul-das Nathoobhoy, K. C. S. I., Dr. Blaney and Messrs Maxwell, Kittredge, Morarji Gokuldas, Dinshaw Manockji Pettit, all men well qualified by their position, intelligence and practical experience of the working of the Bombay factories, to conduct the enquiry and pronounce a sound opinion upon its results.

The Commission held in all ten meetings, nine of which were at the Secretariat and one at the Manockji Petit's Mills Tardeo. They examined some twenty witnesses, consisting of managers, engineers, secretaries and agents connected with several spinning and weaving factories and cotton presses in Bombay and up-country, besides two medical men and six women and three boys, operatives at the Tardeo Mills. The evidence was collected, it must be acknowledged, with much care, and certain facts have been elicited in the course of the enquiry which deserve attentive consideration. In regard to hours of labour, it seems to be pretty well established that the Bombay Mills are worked from sunrise to sunset with, in many cases, half an hour allowed for rest or recreation. This means 13 hours during long days in the hot season and 11 1-4 hours during the cool season. But the working hours vary in each mill as much as the time allowed for rest. In some mills work commences from quarter to half an hour earlier, in others it closes half an hour later than in either. Some mills allow half an hour for rest whereas others give an hour. It is noticeable that the recess period is not invariably spent by labourers in taking their meals as in England, but in actual rest or recreation. It is felt, however, that half an hour for rest is not sufficient. In case where work-people have to take their meals during this period they have to go half a mile to their houses and return within half an hour. At the cotton presses, the working hours are much longer than 12 or 13. In the height of the cotton season they are as long as 16, the pressure of work being very great. All presses in Bombay and up-country are almost at full work during the season, which lasts generally three months. To interfere with the working hours of their operatives would, it is considered, be a great mistake, since it is contended that such work-people, especially up-country, have to obtain their year's living during the period the working season lasts. The men are naturally anxious to make up for the slack season by working as many hours as they possibly can. If the working time in these presses is reduced to 10 or 11 hours, not only, it is said, would the labourers suffer but press-owners would have to erect more presses especially up-country, where the labourers during the short season work day and night, but who during the slack season remain generally idle. They can therefore make up for overtime by long rest during the remainder of the year when they have no work. Again, it has been said that in cotton, wool, and grain cleaning godowns in Bombay the work-people are employed generally for full 12 hours, and yet neither the labourers, the employers, nor the public have hitherto looked upon this as a grievance.

In the case of female operatives employed in Mills, it has been found that their work time is from one to two hours shorter than that of males They are generally employed in the reeling department, where work is of a fixed and light character. On their allotted task being performed they are at liberty to go away. Nursing mothers find employment in the mills. They bring their infants with them and lay them aside in the mill premises. The wages of the women are generally from Rs. 7 to 8 per month. As regards children it appears that the ages at which they are employed vary. In the Bombay United Mill, the average age is ten years and over; in the Jewraj Balloo and Morarji Goculdas Mills it is eight years and over; in the Fleming Mill the minimum age is seven to eight years; and in the Dharumsey Mill the minimum age is six years. Their work, however, is generally very light. They are employed as spinners and winders, both of which are considered very light work, in removing full bobbins and replacing them by others, for which they are called in when required; also as doffers in the throstle department. They keep the same hours as men, and this was generally considered by the witnesses to be too much, considering that all the while they had to remain standing, though it was said by one or two that the actual work they had to do was four or five hours. It appeared desirable to the majority of the witnesses that the working hours of children should be half of those for adults. This has been the case in some mills, where the rest of the children's hours are spent in playing or attending to schools. The Bombay United and the Morarji Goculdas are the only factories to which schools for the instruction of boys during intervals of work are attached, and each batch of boys attends them for a couple of hours.

One of the most important points, however, in connection with the management of the factories has reference to the days of rest allowed to the work-people. A few mills only, like the Alliance and the Dharumsy mills, are absolutely closed on Sundays. Some are closed four days in a month though these are not necessarily Sundays. But the general practice appears to be to stop them on alternate Sundays or twice a month. In Ahmedabad the Bechardas mills are closed half a day every Sunday. It would be a great relief if mill-owners came to a general understanding to keep their mills closed every Sunday. The labourers need rest after a ceaseless work for six days, and the machinery would be better cleaned and overhauled. The operatives, after a day's rest, would enter upon their work with freshness and vigour. On these days they would find time to lay in a week's store of provisions and otherwise attend to their domestic wants. It may be urged that they would suffer in their income especially where the wages are by priece-work. But they would gain in health and spirit after taking the rest. Moreover it does not appear that those mills which are closed on Sundays earn less on that account than others. Their machinery, on the contrary, is much better preserved and is less liable to wear and tear than those of others. With respect to holidays, the practice varies with different factories. But if the closing of factories on Sunday becomes the general rule, about ten of the most important holidays would be quite sufficient. We should be glad to see a Sunday closing movement become general in the mills.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE
A. D. C. COMMANDING.
Bombay, October 11 1905.

1 Members are requested to draw their Saddlery, Arms and Equipment, without further delay and are reminded that special care of the Carbine is required.

By Order,
H. E. E. PROCTOR
Acting Adjutant B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, October 11 1905.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to Members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a m and 5 p m. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2 Extract from Brigade Orders dated 10th October, 1905 is published for information:—No 1142—Honours—Royal Visit.

It is notified for information that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and York, KG, PC, KT, KP, GCMG, GCVO, ISO, GISI, GCIE will hold a Levee at the New Secretariat, Bombay at 10 p m on Friday the 10th November, 1905.

All Civil and Military Officers, and other gentlemen, European and Native, who have attended Levees held by His Excellency the Governor and who desire to attend the Levee, are requested to notify their wish to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, by letter addressed to Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, between the 10th and 20th October 1905, after which time no applications will be entertained. The letter should state the name place of residence and address in Bombay, and the Office, rank, profession or occupation of the writer, and should be very legibly written.

The cards to be presented at the Levee will be issued by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and will be transmitted by post or messenger on or before the 5th November 1905 to the address in Bombay of the Officers and Gentlemen who are permitted to attend the Levee, and must in all cases be presented to the Aide-de-Camp on duty before entering the Presence Chambers.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

PORTUGUESE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

On the 28th September, writes a correspondent, by a singular coincidence both Dom Carlos, King of Portugal, and Dona Amelia, the Queen, were born and consequently their birthdays are celebrated on one and the same day. This year the event was solemnly kept up in Bombay, and at the various Consulates were to be seen floating the National, flags of the respective nations they represent. The Portuguese Consulate was richly decorated and his Excellency Viscount de Wrem, the Consul-General for Portugal, received during the day visits from all the other Consuls, and also from many British Government officials. At 1 o'clock, there was a reception at the Consulate at which all the principal members of the Portuguese Community were present together with the Portuguese Bishop and the Vice Consul for Portugal. Just at 1-30, the Portuguese Consul-General accompanied by the Bishop, Vice Consul, Vicar General, the Bishop's Secretary and three Portuguese Knight Commanders, in Bombay, entered together the Hall where a large number of Portuguese gentlemen had congregated to pay their respects to the representative in British India of the King of Portugal. Mr. Mascaranhas on behalf of the community rose and addressed a few congratulatory words. His Excellency Viscount de Wrem, who was in his full uniform, his breast bristling with the Goan and Cross of Persia and other decorations and insignias the Orders of various nations. In fact his Excellency looked grand. The speaker concluded his neat little speech by asking the Consul-General to convey to the King and Queen by telegram the homage, felicitations, and loyalty of his Majesty's subjects in Bombay and their prayers for the preservation of their Royal Highnesses "ad multos annos." The Consul-General replied in his usual felicitous manner, and promised on that every day to dispatch a telegram to their Majesties which he has actually done, receiving the next day a reply from their Majesties thanking the Consul and the Portuguese Community. He concluded by raising three "vivas" to the Royal family, the Portuguese community and to the sons of Goa.

In the evening at 6 a.m. a solemn "Te Deum" was sung at the Portuguese Cathedral at Mazagon which ceremony was presided by his Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, the ceremony terminating at 7 p.m. by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The music, both instrumental and vocal, was all that could be desired and the arrangements at the Cathedral reflected much credit on the Vicar General, Monsignor Pera. The Church was crowded, and at almost the foot of the principal altar were to be seen the Consul General, the Vice Consul, Senhor Quadros, Fidalgo Cavalheiro of the Royal House of Portugal. Later on, there was a superb banquet at the Consulate, at Apollo Bunder, covers for 16 persons being laid out, the Consul having at his right the Vicar General, and on his left Senhor Miguel de Quadros. Opposite to the Consul General sat the Bishop Dom Sebastiao, who had on his right the Belgian Consul and on his left Dr. Accacio Viegas, President of the Association called "Uniao Goana." Various toasts were proposed, the first being of their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal, by the Consul in his usual felicitous style, concluding by three vivas, the Band playing the National Hymn, at which all remained standing This was followed by a toast from the Bishop, for the Consul-General, the Viscountess who now is in Lisbon as well as for his children and grand children on whom he invoked Almighty God's blessing. This was feelingly acknowledged by the Consul who in return enthusiastically asked all to join him in drinking the health of the Portuguese Bishop, of whom he spoke in very eulogistic terms; then the Consul drank to the health of the Belgian Consul and his King speaking in very flattering terms of the commercial spread of the Belgians. The Belgian Consul thanked and in return proposed the health of the Portuguese community in Bombay. This was acknowledged by Senhor Commendador Mascarenhas, who in an eloquent speech praised the King and the Queen. The Consul next asked the guests to drink the health of thier Majesties the King and Queen of England under whose banner all here present lived and prospered. This toast was received and drunk with all honors, the company standing while the Band played the English "National Anthem"

Senhor, Fidalgo Quadros then rose and asked leave to add one more toast to those so eloquently delivered on that auspicious day. The toast which he had the pleasure in proposing was one which he felt sure would prove very sympathetic to all. It was of the influence of the Portuguese name in India, an influence which notwithstanding the lapse of four centuries and the change of domination is still perrennial in India, which was once theirs and where the Portuguese officials worked prodigies of valor thereby increasing the prestige of the nation and extending the dominions of the Faith. He said, it was true, they had lost countries where the Portuguese flag fluctuated, but the influence remained both in the whole of Hindustan and Ceylon, where there are still many vestiges of this influence, fortified even to-day, by the Evangelical work of the Portuguese Missionary and by the joint action of the worthy representative of the Sovereign and of the Chief Ecclesiastical superior of the Padroado. Mr DeQuadros concluded hoping that prestige would increase, and towards which the brilliant qualities of the spirit and heart of the worthy Consul and the revered Bishop would in a great measure contribute, This toast concluded, the party broke up at 11 o'clock. The Consulate was artistically decorated and illuminated.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW.

(Concluded from page 4.)

It is sheer barbarism to treat Latin as a live thing, to make use of all its riches, to try to enlarge its capabilities. We must assume that it stopped short with Cicero, or at latest with Tacitus, and expend untold study and pains on keeping it unimpeachably dead. Now I fully admit that this limitation, or at any rate some limitation, is quite necessary. We cannot treat Latin as a live language, for the principle of healthy growth, through the natural selection of new words and forms, went out of it once for all when it ceased to be one of the mediums in which men instinctively embodied their thoughts. If we must write it at all, we must write it to a certain standard, else we should soon produce a sort of pidgin-Latin, worse than the dog-Latin of the Middle Ages, inasmuch as there would be no sort of use or excuse for it. The writing of Latin, in fact, is an "elegant accomplishment," or it is nothing. But to say this is surely to reduce it to absurdity, for the who two ever attain accomplishment do so at the cost of a grotesquely disproportionate expenditure of time, while the many toil after it with infinite groaning and tribulation of spirit, and never attain it at all.

The study of the particular limitations of a given author's vocabulary has no more—nay, it has less—essential reason in it than the study of a particular set of grammatical usages. As a body of documents bearing on the political and intellectual adventures of the human spirit, the writings of Cicero are of inestimable value. It is of some importance, too, that we should read them in the original, since our imaginative realisation of his period is thereby intensified. Moreover, the qualities of his rhetoric are worthy of study—his methods of exposition, argument, invective, and appeal. They are full of artistic interest and instruction. It may even be a valuable exercise for the student to imitate them—in his own language. But the peculiarities of Cicero's vocabulary and syntax are of no moment whatever. They are absolutely fortuitous—that is to say, they depend on psychological conditions which defy analysis. The fact that such and such a word had gone out of use in Cicero's time, or not yet come into use, or, though in currency happened not to be employed by him is just about as insignificant in relation to the order of the universe as anything well can be. It would be important if we wished to make ourselves agreeably comprehensible in conversation with Cicero himself or one of his educated contemporaries; but as there is no likelihood of such an opportunity presenting itself, I venture to maintain that to spend hundreds of hours of our priceless youth in learning to avoid locutions unsanctioned by Cicero is a cruel and almost impious waste of time and mental energy.

It is extremely difficult to express one's thought on this matter briefly, clearly, and without apparent over emphasis. I am aware that some of the things I have said in this paper will appear excessive even to people who are not bigoted partisans of the established classical curriculum. Perhaps in examining the pleas usually put forward in its favour, I may succeed in defining my position more accurately, if not more acceptably.

Some authentic epitaphs from churchyards are given in the "Daily News." This one is from Tavistock, North Devon, and alludes to the death of an infant of 11 months:—

He tasted of life's bitter cup;
Refused to drink the potion up;
But turned his little head aside,
Disgusted with the taste—and died.

WOULD KICK AND SCREAM

Baby's Awful Suffering from Eczema—Could Not Hold Her—Tore Face and Arms Almost to Pieces—Grateful Mother Says:

"CUTICURA REMEDIES SAVED HER LIFE"

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WRITERS AND READERS.

SEPTEMBER 14, was Sir Theodore's Martin's 89th birthday, and all will wish him even at this great age, many happy returns of the day. He has served literature in many forms. He has been the biographer of the Prince Consort; he has written the Lives, too, of Lord Lyndhurst, of his own early collaborator, Aytoun of his wife, the beautiful and gifted actress Helen Faucit, who played the part of Iolanthe in his early translation of Henrik Hertz's play King Rene's Daughter. He has been the assiduous translator of all the forlorn hopes of translation—of Horace of Heine, of Catullus he has translated Virgil and Dante and Goethe.. He has written original poetry. But I suppose his unique niche in literature was won by his first essay in literature in company with Aytoun, in the immortal Bon Gaultier Ballad. The multitudinous edition of that famous jeu desprit is I obsesve today engaging the serious labours of the bibliographers.

Since the death of Dr. Smiles, Sir Theodore Martin has been, our senior veteran of letters. Next to him comes Professor Fraser Campbell, who in the same month entered upon his eighty-seventh year and gave, us last year his very engaging "Biographia Philosphica." Then comes Sir W. H. Russel, born in 1821; Professor Masson, born in 1822; Sir Alfred Wallace and Mr. Goldwin Smith, born in 1823; Lord Kelvin, born in 1824; and Dr. Furnivall, born in 1825—men so strong that they have not only come to their four-score years, but have done good work thereafter. A veteran in a sister art, Mr Holman Hunt, is also about to join the army of authors and he is within two of his eighty years. He is about to produce that book on the Pre-Raphaelite movement which the world has waited for ever since he published certain magazine articles on the subject. It is a subject naturally on which he is a first-hand authority.

It is possible more people have read about the poet Crabbe this week than have ever read his poetry. Mr. Murray is to publish shortly a new edition of his works May the Aldeburgh celebration win many readers for the new edition! Crabbe comes effectively commended to this generation. It is a generation that swears by FitzGerald, and FitzGerald swore by Crabbe—his great gun, he called him. And Tennyson, who called Wordsworth's Muse thickankled," has no such disparagement of the Pope in worstted stockings." He called Crabbe (in Byron's line) Nature's sternest painter, yet the best. He had a world of his own, he said, and there was a tramp, tramp, tramp a merciless sledge-hammer thud about his lines which suited his subjects.

England is avenged upon Pierre Loti. Pierre Loti lately wrote a book about India, and he implied that Englishmen and English rule were the only blot upon the beautiful Oriental world, with which naturally the sensitive genius of the author of Madame Chrysantheme was in exquisite sympathy. Well now there comes an Oriental critic to give his opinion of Loti. According to this severe Japanese judge, the exotic flower of the French Academy has the gross nature of Caliban; and the deformed, decrepit, diseased, impotent intellect of Mephistopheles. This seems rather like breaking a butterfly upon a wheel, and M. Viand has our sincere sympathy. Yet one can well understand how the conquering Japanese would resent the world's acceptance of Madame Chrysantheme as something typically Japanese.

A writer in the "Academy" has been commenting on the superiority of the country-bred over the town-bred in the appreciation of the true value and meaning of words. The country dialect, he urges, is alive with nature; the Cockney lingo is machine made. To those, he writes, who have been brought up in the country some of the fine writers of to-day seem to have been weaned on Webster. They, certainly have never tasted nature except through the medium of the dictionary. One does not know whether the writer is country-bred but clearly he has never looked up the meaning of the word weaned in Webster, And weaning is a process similar even in Cockney circles,

We have received three more volumes of Mr. Heinemann's marvellously cheap and pretty, Favourite Classics, one volume of Poems of S. T. Coleridge, edited by Mr. Ernest Coleridge, the well-known editor of Mr. Murray's new Byron, and two volumes of Poems of Matthew Arnold, edited by Mr. Arthur Waugh. Mr. Waugh believes that Arnold is only now coming into the enjoyment of his proper appreciation as poet. The reason, he thinks, is that in the popular optimisms and enthusiasms of the Victorian epoch, Arnold's minor tones were out of tune with the majority. One might call it the voice of one crying in the wilderness, if, we remember it was the voice of one who felt himself astry in the wilderness, who had no gospel of imminent Messiahship to proclaim. But the mood of hesitancy, of partial resignation, which Arnold's poetry expressed, has spread—has become, so Mr. Waugh appears to believe, the mood of a majority.

Mr. Coleridge introduces the great genius of his distinguished family with a number of testimonials from Mr. Swinburne and others which seem scarcely necessary in the case of a classic of this eminence. However there is perhaps no harm in being reminded of what Mr. Swinburne has said and Mrs. Browning and Shelley and even of the commendations by Mr. Stopford Brooke, Dr. Garnett and Mr. Lang. Mr. Coleridge does not quote Mr. William Watsons picturesque line about

"The wizard twilight Coleridge knew,"

Mr. Holland Rose has a good subject for his forthcoming book—the Development of the European Nations since 1870. Mr. Birrell once remarked that one might well envy the Gibbons of the future who would have such stories to tell as those of the resurrection of Italy, or of the welding of the German Empire, and the American nation. Since these, and now under our astonished eyes, has come the emergence of the new Japan; but this is outside of Mr. Rose's field. The harvest is plenteous, and the labourers not few. Mr. Birrell himself, by the way has two books about to appear for our delectation—the volume on Marvell in the English Men of Letters, from Messrs. Macmillan, and a new volume of Literary Essays, from Mr. Elliot Stock.

Publishers are not often sanguine about the general prospects of the book trade. They are wont to complain of the reading public in the same way that the farmer complains of the weather. But at last we may really believe that the tide has turned, and that the lean years are at an end There is more money about it is said, and there will be more to spare for the luxury of books. So the publishers are beginning to add to their lists, the booksellers are beginning to subscribe in advance, and nothing remains but that the general public should begin to expend its money..

One thing seems quite certain—there will be only one new book from Miss Marie Corelli for some time to come. On this point Miss Corelli addresses an ultimatum to British public in the form of a letter to her publishers, Messrs. Constable: Gentlemen,—In answer to your letter from which I gather that there is considerable misapprehension as to my literary plans I beg to assure you, and I authorise you as my publishers to state, that so far from having two books in preparation, I have not yet finished the novel upon which I am hard at work for you and which you will publish next year. This book is by no means a short story, but fully of the average length of an ordinary six shilling novel, Beyond writing this work for you I have made no plans, but I can guarantee that no other novel from my pen will be published either during this year or during 1906,—Very faithfully yours,—Marie Corelli.

Messrs. Hutchinson will publish shortly a volume of impressions of literary people and others, by Laura Hain Friswell, under the title of, In the Sixties and Seventies. The writer of this book is the daughter of the late Mr. Hain Friswell, author of the Gentle Life. Mr. Friswell was intimately associated with many of the distinguished literary men of his day, and Miss Friswell's impressions cover a wide field, and comprise among many others, recollections of Lord Beaconsfield, W. E. Gladstone, Sir William Harcoura, Sir Richard and Lady Burton, Lord Tennyson, Charles Kingsley William Morris, and William Black.

The Clarendon Press are preparing a valuable book Shakespeare's Poems and Pericles—a reproduction in facsimile, with introductions by Mr. Sidney Lee, of the earliest editions of that portion of Shakespeare's work which found no place in the First Folio, viz Pericles" and the four volumes of Poems—Venus and Adonis, Lucrece, Sonnets, and the Passionate Pilgrims. Each volume will be reproduced by the collotype process from the finest accessible copy of the original issue. The five reproductions will be printed on O.W. paper the size being 10in by 8in, They will be issued in four styles of binding In five volumes, not sold separatel, either (a) in real vellum with kid leather ties (the precise form of the original binding) at £3 5s. net the set or (b) in paper boards imitating vellum, with ties, after the original manner of binding, at £3 10s. net the set; or in a single volume (c) in rough calf, at £4 4s. net or (d) in paper boards, at £3 3s. net, The number of copies printed will be 1,000.

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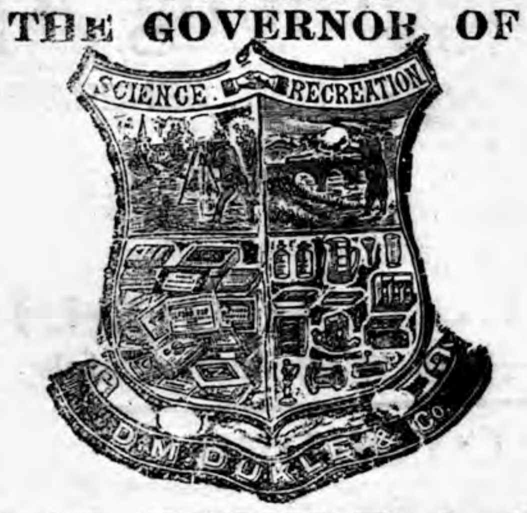

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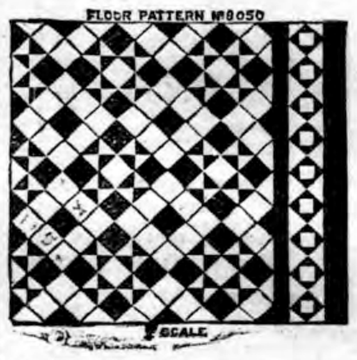

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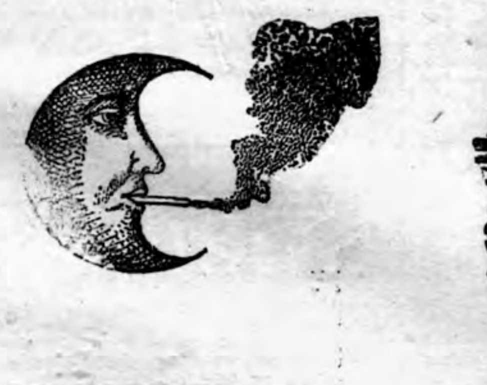

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